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## BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVER'S VIEWS OF FOCH INCIDENT

Colonel Repington Attributes  
Foch-Tardieu Dispute Partly  
to Effect of British and Ameri-  
can Withdrawal of Assistance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Foch-Clemenceau controversy has excited great interest in military and political circles here. Marshal Foch's letter to the press complaining of the Allied statesmen's refusal to take his advice at Versailles has been followed by a reply from Andrew Tardieu denying the charges. Colonel Repington, the well-known writer and military expert, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning, expressed the opinion that the allied generals could not advance the view that politicians had in any way dictated the terms of the armistice, and while Marshal Foch had indeed criticized and resisted the peace terms, he had at the same time recognized that it was not his right to resist them. His duty, which, in Colonel Repington's opinion, is an important distinction.

The controversy seemingly commenced with the publication of a well-reasoned article by Andrew Tardieu in the "Illustration" of November 6, which Colonel Repington considers is unanswerable and very well documented. Mr. Tardieu shows that when the terms of the armistice were discussed by the allied generals at Senlis on October 28, 1918, no one suggested that an armistice should be refused. After Marshal Foch had fully consulted his generals he drew up the terms of the armistice, which were subsequently put before the Germans.

### Allied Generals' Views

Marshal Pétain's views of the conditions were the strongest, but it was thought improbable that the Germans would accept them. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was for moderation, as the allied armies were out of breath and the units had to be reconstituted, while Germany, according to information then at hand, was not militarily broken and he did not wish to prolong the war to exasperate German national sentiment. General Pershing agreed with Marshal Pétain, and, according to Mr. Tardieu, Marshal Foch then dismissed them and sent, on October 26, the terms of an armistice to Mr. Clemenceau.

"In order to get a proper perspective of the situation," said Colonel Repington, "we must go back to the date of the armistice and remember the uncertain military situation at the time. On October 8, the British put in their two last fresh divisions. At that time America had suffered somewhat severely in the Argonne, and the French had been severely treated for the whole period of the war, and none of the Allies really knew how bad the situation in Germany at that time was. Curiously enough, the American general, Tasker Bliss, demanded total disarmament of the German army, which would have been possible, as it turned out, as the German army went rotten very quickly."

### President Wilson's Work

The discussion of today now assumes a knowledge of conditions which was not possessed at the time of the armistice. Colonel Repington considers that President Wilson was instrumental in breaking down the resistance of Germany by the masterly notes which he sent them, and while some may think that his 14 points handicapped the peace negotiators, as a matter of fact these points were not allowed to interfere with the peace terms.

"We owe the excellent terms of the armistice," he said, "partly to President Wilson, who said he would accept only an armistice that would make it impossible for Germany to continue the war. At the time of the armistice, 28 American trench divisions were preparing to attack in Lorraine on November 14, and no doubt General Pershing did not like the coming of the armistice just then, before he had fully shown the capacity of the American Army, which was then at its top notch. Opposed to the Americans in Lorraine were only five or six German divisions, and their annihilation was certain."

In Colonel Repington's opinion, General Pershing behaved perfectly splendidly throughout the war. He allowed his troops to be scattered along the battlefield wherever they were needed, and Colonel Repington has the greatest admiration for him.

### Foch Requirements Fulfilled

In the "Matin" on Monday, Marshal Foch recounts the whole story and defines a real armistice as essentially one which will make it possible for the victorious government to impose any peace terms it desires. When he handed the terms to Mr. Clemenceau, he said, "Here is my armistice. You may make whatever peace you desire." So that Marshal Foch's requirements of an armistice were fulfilled. Colonel Repington saw Marshal Foch in June, 1919, and recounts the meeting in his new book "The First World War, 1914 to 1918," showing that, at that time, Marshal Foch held the same views as he expresses today.

Marshal Foch and Marshal Pétain desired a military frontier on the Rhine, practically in perpetuity, leav-

ing the German provinces to administer themselves, whereas the Peace Treaty provides for occupation of the bridgeheads for only 15 years. When one considers the continual trouble between the heads of the allied states, both before the smash of March, 1918, and afterward, and that the Allies had got to a point where they could tell each other their own opinions, the peace may be considered as not so bad after all.

### French Disappointment

Undoubtedly the French feel aggrieved with regard to the withdrawal of the guarantees given by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George of support in the event of future German aggression, and repudiation by the United States of the signature of its President. This probably to some extent accounts for the controversy, as without these guarantees the Peace Treaty does not satisfy the French Nation.

As to Marshal Foch's attempt to dictate to the "Big Four" the terms which the Peace Treaty should contain, it must be remembered, Colonel Repington points out, that he was then in a position of conqueror and felt, no doubt very strongly, that his name should have been attached in history to the recovery of the Rhine.

After Marshal Foch's article in the "Matin," Mr. Tardieu gave the "Petit Journal" on Tuesday an interview, in which he says: "So then it is finished. By common accord the legend of an armistice enforced on victorious generals by their governments is at an end."

From the military point of view Colonel Repington considers that Marshal Foch is perfectly right about the Rhine. The Rhine and the Alps were the frontiers of Rome, and so were they the frontiers of the Allies against the former enemies.

In conclusion, Colonel Repington said: "The glory of victory has been somewhat tarnished by this unseemly squabble. In any case, Mr. Clemenceau is in the East and cannot reply. On the other hand, Mr. Tardieu began it with his article, and he plainly speaks for Mr. Clemenceau. It seems to be much ado about nothing, and both Mr. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch did their duty splendidly and it is a thousand pities that there should be a feeling of soreness on either side. Mr. Clemenceau I feel sure feels no soreness."

## AMERICAN AID TO ARMENIANS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions adopted by a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Armenia-America Society in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last night called upon the chairman, Hamilton Holt, to appoint a committee to request the State Department to lay the urgency of the Near Eastern situation before the allied powers and to offer its services for the protection of the Armenians against complete destruction.

The Government is requested to join in an international undertaking to protect the Republic of Armenia and guard its inhabitants from further hardship, and also to join with the other powers in making more thorough provision for the safety of the Armenians in those districts which shall be assigned to them under President Wilson's delimitation of Armenian boundaries.

Resolutions and speakers, who included Henry Morgenthau and Oscar Straus, former ambassadors to Turkey, and the Rev. George R. Montgomery, who was a member of the King-Crane Commission, said that the very existence of the Armenian Republic was at stake. Dispatches dated November 9 had said that Armenian troops were surrendering or seeking refuge in Georgia, and that Erivan might have fallen.

From other sources this news office is informed not only that the Cilician situation is desperate but that the French are suppressing the news, deserting the Armenians and espousing the Turkish cause.

"The time has come," said last night's resolutions, "when expressions of sympathy should crystallize into action and the Armenians, who were our allies in the great war, should not be deserted in the time of their need. America, because of her long interest in the Armenians, her generous contributions for the perishing and dying and for the care of orphaned children, has not only gained the right to offer her services for their further protection, but also is brought face to face with a responsibility which she cannot escape."

### LIBERALS CHARGE COERCION

HAVANA, Cuba—The executive committee of the Liberal Party has passed resolutions authorizing Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, Liberal presidential candidate, to name a committee to proceed immediately to Washington to petition the United States Government to annul the Cuban presidential elections of November 1, on the ground of alleged violence and coercion on the part of their opponents, before and on election day.

## BRITAIN'S HOMAGE TO HEROES OF WAR

Impressive Historical Ceremony,  
Attended by King George,  
Held on Armistice Day in  
Memory of the Fallen Soldiers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On the second anniversary of the signing of the armistice, and amidst stirring scenes, Great Britain paid her homage today to her fallen heroes of the great war in the unveiling of a permanent cenotaph in Whitehall, the King himself performing the ceremony and dedicating a wreath to an unknown British warrior from France, and laying another on the base of the monument. A long procession of massed bands, including many hundred bluejackets, marines, soldiers, and airmen, all representing the navy, army, and air force, wended its way over an extensive route from Victoria Station proceeding to Hyde Park Corner, along Constitution Hill, the Mall, and the Admiralty Arch into Whitehall.

Very impressive and stirring scenes were witnessed on the procession reaching Whitehall, the massed bands playing impressive music. Those in attendance on the unknown warrior were represented by four admirals of the fleet, four field-marshals and three generals of the army, and an air marshal of the Royal Air Force, including Earl Beatty, Earl Haig and Viscount French.

### Service at Whitehall

The King, together with the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, followed by the Prime Minister and prominent ministers of the Crown, met the procession at the cenotaph, when the firing party, together with the massed bands, took up positions on the other side of the monument. Here a short service was held, two choirs from Westminster Abbey rendering appropriate music, finishing with the singing of the hymn "Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past." After this the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison by the vast assembly present.

Promptly at 11 o'clock, the King unveiled the cenotaph, which was heavily draped with two immense Union Jacks, and on Big Ben chiming out the last stroke of the eleventh hour from the Clock Tower of the House of Parliament all heads were bared and an impressive silence was observed for the space of two minutes ensued. It seemed as if not only the whole of London, but the whole world, were paying silent homage to the fallen of the great war. The procession then reformed and proceeded to Westminster Abbey, where the remainder of the ceremony was completed.

### An Historical Event

The gray old Abbey of Westminster has witnessed many historical events, but perhaps none in which the King and his people came so closely together. It was not an assembly of wealth and fashion, for neither money nor prestige could secure places at this solemn service. Only those were present who suffered through the sacrifices of their boys in battle. The service was conducted to the strains of the Grenadier band and the cathedral organ, sounding through arch and nave, with the sunshine lighting up the interior. Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud of Norway, and Princess Mary, were seated in the enthroning space of the nave opposite the warrior's resting place, over which every future King will have to pass on his way to the coronation chair.

The King took up his position surrounded by high servants of church and state and added his gratitude to the men whose supreme devotion to duty and noble sacrifices had saved the Empire. After lowering the remains the King scattered soil from France as burial service was read, the congregation closing the service by singing Kipling's "Recessional."

### French Ceremonies

JUBILEE OF THIRD REPUBLIC CELEBRATED  
WITH ARMISTICE DAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Two commemorations were fused with the jubilee of the founding of the Third French Republic, the latter having been postponed from September 4. The great feature of the day's ceremony was the symbolic conveyance of the heart of Gambetta and an unknown soldier to the Panthéon and the Arc de Triomphe respectively. Gambetta takes his place in the magnificent monument of the immortals. The cortège was followed on foot by President Millerand, the marshals, generals, senators, deputies, and a great procession of soldiers.

In spite of the inclement weather the crowds in the streets along the route were perhaps the largest ever seen, and, although the celebrations had a solemn character, the populace enthusiastically cheered the President and others taking part in the proceedings. Mr. Millerand, in his discourse, paid tribute to France, not for the military conquest, but for the moral and spiritual values for which she is distinguished.

Many patriotic manifestations and artistic demonstrations took place, and, in the evening there was an illuminated procession through the thoroughfares of Paris. It should be

added that a certain number of people disapproved of some aspects of this symbolism, regarding it as a glorification of war, but the crowd did not for a moment accept these objections.

Parades and Memorial Services Held,  
Veterans Decorated

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Armistice Day was observed with parades and memorial services in various cities of the United States yesterday. In some states the day was observed as a holiday, by proclamation of the governors. The Navy Department marked the occasion by awarding crosses and medals to heroes of the war.

At Camp Dix, New Jersey, veterans of the first division of the American Expeditionary Forces were reviewed by Gen. John J. Pershing, their commander-in-chief in France, who decorated with the Croix de Guerre eight members of the division who had been taken there from the Walter Reed Hospital in this city.

### Observance in Chicago

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—All traffic was suspended and business stopped at 11 o'clock yesterday morning while Chicago's citizens paused for a minute to observe the second anniversary of the armistice which ended the world war. At State and Madison streets traffic was stopped while "Taps" was blown by buglers and the people in the streets turned their faces to the east. Before and after this moment of silence bells were rung and whistles blown throughout the city.

## EXTREMIST POLICY IN INDIA CRITICIZED

Leader of Moderates Says Mr.  
Ghandi's Methods Play Into  
Hands of Those Who Would  
Maintain India's Thralldom

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The non-cooperative movement in India meets with the unqualified disapproval of the powerful "Moderate" party, better known as the National Liberal Federation of India. N. M. Samarth, a distinguished lawyer and publicist of Bombay, also a prominent leader of the Moderate movement in India, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that Mahatma Ghandi's party does not recognize the suicidal nature of its policy. Mr. Ghandi has repeatedly been given a handle wherewith to stir native hatred, and no matter how shortsighted and inimical to Indian interests, Mr. Ghandi's policy may be, he will always be assured of a following from the Extremist Party.

Non-cooperation, Mr. Samarth said, is illogical and incapable of being carried to its final analysis, which would mean abolition of postal and telegraph facilities, government coins and currency notes, in short, reducing the country to a state of complete anarchy and disaster. A further effect of non-cooperation, even in its milder forms, must be to postpone indefinitely those very reforms which all patriotic Indians are striving for. Mr. Ghandi and his party fail to realize the full significance of the new Government of India measure, also the fact that they are playing directly into the hands of those interests that desire to keep India in her present state of thralldom.

Mr. Samarth said: "I should not be surprised if those government officials are inwardly chuckling who say that the reforms proposed for India go too far." The measures proposed for India, he said, are broad and just as far as they go, and will have been devised to permit the board to say at any given time what losses or profits had resulted from the operation of the ships.

### Testimony of Abuses

Abuses and grafting have existed in provisioning and supplying ships, he said, and abuses also existed in respect of interlocking contracts for the operation of government-built ships.

"Abuses have grown up through the emergency and haste inseparable from rapid expansion of the government's shipbuilding efforts," Commander Clements said.

"There have been constant changes in the board's forces of employees from the executive staff down to laborers. The changes have inevitably led to losses. It has been found necessary, to cite one change of procedure calculated to improve conditions, to install a new system of allocation and operation of government-built ships, to insure profits to operators, and to continue operation of the ships. Rear Admiral Benson has taken steps as rapidly as possible to correct abuses

## BENSON ASSISTANT TELLS OF ABUSES

Commander Clements Admits Es-  
sential Points of Charges  
Against Shipping Board, but  
Denies Collusion by Officials

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The shipping board has been accused of being lax and improper methods of business procedure and to correct these methods by the substitution of alert and proper methods—is the purpose of the hearing, and Commander Clements expressed this as the great desire of the present administration of the Shipping Board.

and better conditions of waste and inefficiency.

Whatever develops that may call for criminal prosecution will be brought out as a factor incidental to the committee's purpose. The opportunities have been great for fraudulent methods, it was pointed out. This point—to uncover the lax and improper methods of business procedure and to correct these methods by the substitution of alert and proper methods—is the purpose of the hearing, and Commander Clements expressed this as the great desire of the present administration of the Shipping Board.

## ITALY AGREES WITH JUGO-SLAVS ON THE ADRIATIC FRONTIER

Settlement Between Delegates  
Regarded as a Compromise—  
Fiume to Remain Independent  
—Signing to Be Immediate

## BRITAIN TO HEAR REPORT ON EGYPT

Plans of Milner Mission for  
Egypt's Independence to Be  
Submitted Next Month—Res-  
ervations Not Yet Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The inquiry is going ahead relentlessly, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told by the investigators, but there is no desire to proceed against any person or firm vindictively, as opponents of the committee's investigation have charged. The impersonal aim of the investigation was given before the members of the select congressional committee, of which Joseph Walsh (R.) Congresswoman from Massachusetts, is chairman.

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most important ports and Jugo-Slavic has in addition numerous ports scattered along the entire coast from Flume to Zara, and from Spalato to Antivari, all being served by coast trading vessels.

Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, the Jugo-Slav Minister here, had not been informed by his government of the settlement and refrained from commenting, except to say that he did not believe the published reports that Italy had presented an ultimatum to the Jugo-Slav negotiators. The cablegram to the Italian Embassy said that Dr. Anthony Trimbach, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, informed the Italian delegation on Wednesday that the agreement would be acceptable to his country.

The probability is that the United States Government will merely content itself with an expression of satisfaction that the dispute has been amicably settled. In his last note it will be remembered that President Wilson definitely stated that any agreement mutually satisfactory to Italy and Jugo-Slavia would be acceptable to this country, provided such a settlement did not violate the rights of other countries. This specific reference was to Albania.

The information furnished to the department did not indicate whether the sovereignty of Albania was vindicated by the agreement, but in Italian circles, while also lacking specific intelligence on this important point, it was believed that the independence and sovereignty of Albania have not been jeopardized or prejudiced by the settlement.

## EQUAL FOOTING FOR PACKING INDUSTRIES

**South Dakota Senator Is Asked to Draft Bill Embodying Plan for Submission Next Month to Houses of Congress**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office*

**SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota**—Thomas Sterling, United States Senator from South Dakota, has been asked, through the live-stock division of the state marketing department of South Dakota, to draft a bill embodying a plan of placing all packing industries on an equal footing and on a legitimate competitive basis for the available supply. The proposition will be submitted to both houses of Congress as soon as possible after the opening of the session in December.

The bill to be prepared by Senator Sterling will require all packing industries to secure their supply of live stock in the regularly approved channels of trade, which is to be under the direct supervision of the federal and state marketing departments.

It is claimed by those behind the movement for the enactment into law of the new plan, that under the present customs of country buying, by which many independent packing industries obtain their supply, the live-stock producer is placed at a disadvantage, by reason of not being familiar with market conditions, and that other legitimate packing industries should have the right to bid for the supply.

A further claim is made that by the centralization of marketing under supervision of the State it will eliminate the expense of an army of country buyers, which is now being maintained by many packing industries, and which necessarily enters into the costs to the ultimate consumer.

It is also said that the proposed legislation contemplates the stabilization of live-stock prices as between markets, so that the net returns on one market would be equal to another after deducting transportation and shrinkage expense; that in the government of price fluctuations, the available supply and demand would operate much the same as at present; that by the elimination of a large part of the present buying and marketing expense the consumer would be benefited and it would place all packing industries on an equal footing as to costs of raw material, and that it would then be up to them to adopt such methods in properly preparing packing house products for market—both domestic and foreign—as would enable them to meet competition and maintain an equitable margin of profits, to which they are entitled according to their rates of invested capital.

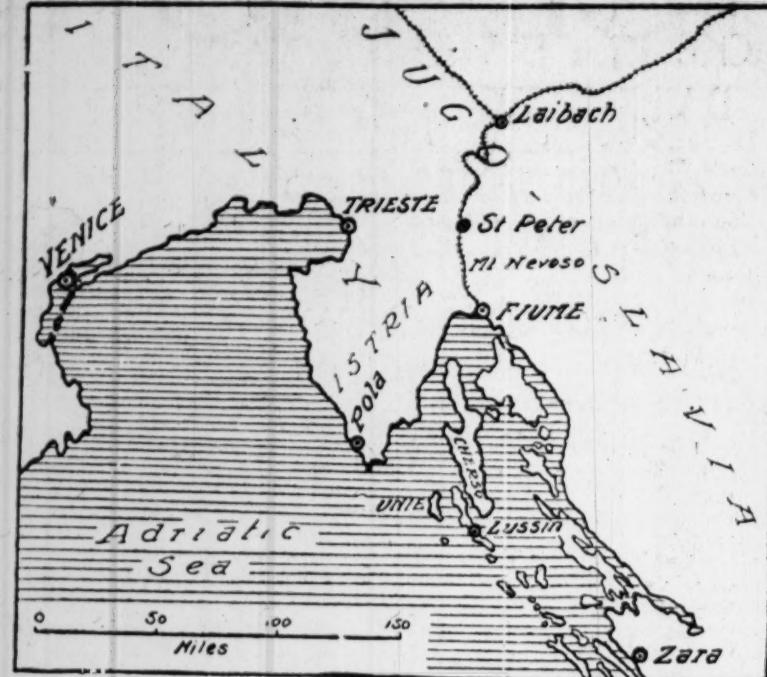
In the establishment of centralized market centers encouragement is to be given to home-owned stockyard enterprises within a state or market territorial district which afford opportunity for the largest possible outlet in distribution, so that packing industries wherever located may be assured of the most direct means and routes of transportation to be obtained.

It is understood the live-stock producers of South Dakota and other northwestern states will give this proposed plan their unqualified support and will urge upon Congress that the plan be enacted into law at the earliest possible date after Congress convenes in December.

## SALE OF MALT AND HOPS RESTRICTED

**COLUMBUS, Ohio**—J. A. Shearer, federal prohibition director for Ohio, announced yesterday that hereafter the sale of malt and hops can be made legitimately only to bakers and confectioners.

The ruling was made on receipt of instructions from J. F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner at Washington. The ruling will make it impossible for the average citizen to concoct beverages from malt and hops, it being held that this combination produces a mixture containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Area involved in Adriatic settlement

Principal places alluded to in preliminary reports of settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia are indicated in the map. The new frontier passes through Mt. Nevoso, leaving the railway from St. Peter to Flume in Italian hands. Flume remains independent, being contiguous to Italian territory. The islands of Cherso, Lussin and Unie and the port of Zara, farther south, go to Italy. The Jugo-Slav have the greater part of the Dalmatian coast.

## CLOTHING WORKERS ASK NEW INQUIRY

**Union's President in New York Insists Collective Bargaining Right Must Be Protected—Joint Commission Proposed**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office*

**NEW YORK, New York**—The present controversy between employers and employees in the men's and boys' clothing industry, may be considered as a barometer of relations between Capital and Labor as reflecting, especially, deflation conditions, as well as indications as to whether or not falling prices are to be accompanied by failing wages.

The employers' seven demands upon the workers, according to Sid Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, do not represent the union's conception of collective bargaining, and the union has no choice but to protect the standards won for the workers during and since the war.

"What the union proposes," said Mr. Hillman yesterday, "is that a joint commission representing both sides investigate conditions in the New York market and report their findings, with proper recommendations to be binding. That is our conception of collective bargaining. We consider the demand for piece-work unfair in the form in which it is presented by the employers, as it means breaking down the standards which we have built up in recent years."

If it is the employers' intention to take advantage of the present depressed situation in the industry, the union has no alternative other than to protect the standards it has won, and it is prepared to do so.

"Two years ago, directly after the armistice, a lockout in the New York market lasting 12 weeks resulted in the winning by the employees not only of the conditions prevailing at the time of the armistice, but also of the peace. Out of adversity has come prosperity. The progress of the years has brought great obligations, but with them great resources and an inspired people. It is a time to give thanks for our duties which there is a power to meet and for our hopes which have been fulfilled. Our government stands secure in the support of the people, our economic condition is sound, the opportunity for education is open to all, the religious convictions of the people have been broadened and deepened."

Now, therefore, in consideration of these worthy accomplishments and most hopeful prospects, I. Calvin Coolidge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with the law of the land and by authority of the Honorable Council, do set apart and declare Thursday, November 25, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise "to the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

Given at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fourth.

It was said at the union offices, in reply to a question concerning the joint investigation carried on last spring by a committee of which Prof. Felix Frankfurter was a member, that that committee had made no specific recommendations, and that the joint commission desired now should take up specific matters and draw up a concrete program to serve as an agreement, or as a basis for one. The employers insist that the Frankfurter inquiry was sufficient, and therefore oppose a new one. The thought seems general that the only answer possible to the manufacturers' demands is to refuse them, and that a common solution arrived at by employers and employees is the only peaceful and fair solution, and the only one in line with the theory of collective bargaining.

**SERIOUS MEXICAN LABOR SITUATION**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office*

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—The State Department has received information through United States consuls in Mexico, and from other sources, of a serious labor situation in Mexico. Hopes are entertained that the agitators who have been attempting to stir up trouble and have succeeded in obtaining a declaration of a general strike by the labor unions of Mexico City, may be restrained from causing serious disturbance until Gen. Alvaro Obregon becomes President, which will be within three weeks. It is expected that he will be able to handle the situation and protect the government against both the open and the covert attacks being made upon it by the radicals.

Certain parts of the country, while still under the control of the authorities but are regarded by officials here as danger spots.

The American consul, Claude L. Dawson, who is in Washington on leave from his post at Tampico, has reported to the State Department that Tampico and the surrounding region is a hotbed of radicalism, although the government has prevented outward demonstrations, except those that have taken the form of sporadic strikes.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

**Governor Coolidge Sets Day for People to Acknowledge an Abundance of Blessings**

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, as follows:

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. By His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

From time immemorial the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting through their magistrates, after the gathering of the bounties of the yearly harvest, out of recognition of their dependence on Divine Providence, have set apart a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise. During all these generations there has been no time when the misfortune with which the people have had to contend has not been surpassed by an abundance of blessings. Out of savagery has come civilization. Out of war has come peace. Out of adversity has come prosperity. The progress of the years has brought great obligations, but with them great resources and an inspired people. It is a time to give thanks for our duties which there is a power to meet and for our hopes which have been fulfilled. Our government stands secure in the support of the people, our economic condition is sound, the opportunity for education is open to all, the religious convictions of the people have been broadened and deepened.

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Given at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fourth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE. By His Excellency the Governor.

Albert P. Langtry,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Nonpartisan League Campaign

An analysis of the Non-Partisan League campaign, prepared for Labor, organ of the brotherhoods, by Donald Ramsay, denies that the league has sustained a setback. In North Dakota it is pointed out, the league gained a United States senator, re-elected the Governor and one representative and lost its second representative in a close contest. In Wisconsin, the league has elected its candidate for Governor and seven members of Congress, through a coalition with the LaFollette faction, it is said; in Minnesota it polled 200,000 votes for its candidate for Governor and "will probably control the next Legislature"; in Nebraska it polled more than 75,000 votes for its candidate for Governor and elected a number of legislators; in Colorado, Montana and Idaho, where the league captured the Democratic Party organization, it "lost to a combination of reactionary Republicans and Democrats after a campaign which was marked by the most extraordinary misrepresentations and slanders."

**RAILROAD WORKERS OPPOSE BOARD PLAN**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office*

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—As was indicated in The Christian Science Monitor when announcement was made of the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan to give representation to "subordinate officials" of railroad companies on the Railway Labor Board, the plan is strongly disapproved by the railroad brotherhoods, on the ground that it will give "company men," said to be "invariably aligned with the management," representation on the board, in the group of Labor representatives.

There are two "jokers" in the section of the Transportation Act providing for the appointment of the board, according to a statement which will

## ANALYSIS OF LABOR VOTE IN ELECTION

**Railroad Brotherhoods Give the Names of Candidates Whose Defeat They Claim Was Mainly Due to Their Opposition**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office*

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Compilations by the railroad brotherhoods of the success of the nonpartisan political campaign, announced yesterday, differ considerably from those made by the American Federation of Labor. For example, at federation headquarters regret was expressed that Marcus A. Smith (D.), Senator from Arizona, and James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, were defeated. The railroad brotherhoods, on the other hand, count these among the men who would be sympathetic with the managements.

**HOG ISLAND BIDS ARE REJECTED**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office*

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, now in this city for the meeting of the executive council, declared last night that reports crediting him with having said that Labor would undertake a nation-wide strike rather than submit to wage reductions were false.

**WAGE REDUCTIONS ARE NOT EXPECTED**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office*

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Both Bulgaria and Austria are expected to apply for admission to the League of Nations, which meets in its first assembly next week at Geneva. Bulgaria has already applied, and no difficulties of a serious character appear to be raised by France. The claim is based on the contention that the Bulgarian people are not responsible for the decision of the former King, and that Bulgaria has entirely broken away from the past and is ready to fulfill all engagements. She is peaceful and seeks an understanding with her neighbors. In consequence of her apparent sincerity, she is considered to be in a different position from the other vanquished nations.

**Austria is also desirous of entering the League, though no formal notification has yet been sent. Leon Bourgeois, René Viviani and Gabriel Hanotaux, the French delegates, have had a long interview with Mr. Leguay and a leave for Geneva on Saturday.**

**THE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO LEAGUE**

*Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris*

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—Both

**Washington, District of Columbia**—The American Federation of Labor, now in this city for the meeting of the executive council, declared last night that reports crediting him with having said that Labor would undertake a nation-wide strike rather than submit to wage reductions were false.

**Continuing Agreements at High Levels Looked To to Furnish Basis for New Contracts—Unemployment Not Yet Serious**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office*

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, now in this city for the meeting of the executive council, declared last night that reports crediting him with having said that Labor would undertake a nation-wide strike rather than submit to wage reductions were false.

**There are not going to be any wage reductions, I believe," said Mr. Duncan.**

**"Take the condition in my own trade, for example. We have wage agreements that are in effect until 1922. What is the use of being disturbed about the prospect of reductions under those circumstances?"**

**"It is true, of course, that wage agreements are coming to their terminations from time to time, but they will be renewed on the basis of the wages received by men engaged in similar lines of work. I am optimistic on the entire situation.**

**"There are a great many articles in the press which deal with unemployment, large immigration, and reduction in wages, but I do not see much foundation for them. The number of men laid off in the various trades was less than in any previous campaign. I do not think unemployment is likely to be serious.**

**"As for immigration, we are told at great length about the number of people coming into the country, but the papers keep very quiet about the number leaving it. I think it will be found that for every 20,000 Italian immigrants coming in, 30,000 are going back to their native land.**

**"I said nothing whatsoever about a nation-wide strike, or reduced wages.**

**"My only statements to the press here have been that the matter of strikes**

**was in the hands of the local unions, not of the American Federation of Labor. The federation has nothing to do with calling strikes."**

**JAPANESE TO QUIT NICOLAYEVSK**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office*

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Lieutenant General Tanaka, Minister of War in Japan, was quoted in advices received here yesterday as saying that "the authorities have decided to withdraw from Nicolayevsk this year, but this does not in the least mean the evacuation forever from the port. It is true that wintering in the port is not an impossibility, but the authorities have concluded that it would be safer for the Japanese to withdraw for the remaining period of the current year so as to pass the winter at Alexandrovsk, in view of the considerably laborious preparations that wintering in the port of Nicolayevsk requires. The government will withdraw to winter at the port next year, when every necessary preparation for the purpose will be completed."

**ACCORD REACHED ON REPARATION AFFAIR**

*Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris*

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—The Earl of Derby was today received by George Leguay, the Premier, and it is understood that various minor points about procedure in respect of the reparations problem were finally settled.

**Accord between France and England on the steps to be taken is believed to be complete.**

**There is to be, as previously stated, a meeting of experts to hear the Germans at Brussels, and a subsequent meeting of government representatives, including finance ministers,**

**Principally to be concerned with the**

**real value of MUeller Plumbing Fixtures**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office*

**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Recommendation that the next Administration adopt a new forestry policy was made by the federal government in addition and Pulp Association at its meeting held in the Congress Hotel here yesterday. The recommendation, which concerns more than \$50,000,000 which will be spent in the next five years by the federal government in addition to large amounts by the states in which forests are situated, have been approved by Col. William B. Greely, Chief of the United States Forest Service, by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and by numerous organizations representing the paper, lumber and publishing trades. A report by the association urges that the state and federal governments acquire forest land and land for reforestation and extend federal supervision of state and private forests and reforestation.

**MUELLER PLUMBING FIXTURES**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office*

**CHICAGO, Illinois**—Recommendation that the next Administration adopt a new forestry policy was made by the federal government in addition and Pulp Association at its meeting held in the Congress Hotel here yesterday. The recommendation, which concerns more than \$50,



## Gradus ad Parnassum

Taro was our house boy last year in Kobe; a station not at all menial, for our house was small, under the tutful government of his mother Kiku-san, the Chrysanthemum, and she had negotiated for him a handsome study of the parlor. It was only a small room eight by eight, furnished with a kitchen table and an armchair with a faded, very hard flat cushion. Taro insisted on the chair, though any chair was vastly uncomfortable to him, and his legs did not quite reach the floor. But he was ambitious. He proposed to himself to be "big and strong" like the Europeans. Europeans sat in chairs. From the cradle to the high chair they went. He was sorry his mother had not known how he would regret having never sat in a high chair. As it was, he sat in his arm chair "like anything." And remained a short, squat middle-school student, with a round plebeian face, ruddy, flat-nosed. The Chrysanthemum assured us she was a daughter of a samurai, but Taro belied it. He was of no Daimio stock. The old official class Japanese has a narrow face, beautiful to western eyes, for the typical nose is rather like the classical Roman, and the pale face like old ivory. Taro was rosy brown. He might have passed for a Mongol.

Winter and summer, he wore the blue and white cotton kimono of the Japanese school boy. When not in his study, bent over modern book-keeping, the Chinese language, Japanese literature or English composition, he assisted his mother by serving at table. I hesitate to call him a butler, both because our house was so small, and because he had certain habits that proper proud butlers would blush for. He was not averse to pausing as he handed dishes around, and calmly correcting the Japanese pronunciation of a visiting missionary from Nagasaki, or dropping some philosophical observation of his own into a discussion we had thought complete without him.

His English vocabulary was remarkable. We often used to take him to the theater with us (his delight on these occasions destroyed all our faith in fabled oriental calm) and found his interpreting full of rich Elizabethan words which he had mined and treasured from a middle school course in Shakespeare. Shakespeare and Thoreau were his two favorite English authors. Western humor, however, was beyond him. In vain we explained, in the midst of household contrempts, that this, or that was a joke. Taro would pause, review the jest, and then solemnly respond: "Ha, ha! I understand, Ha, ha!" He was quick at one thing. He could make poetry after the hokku fashion.

"A verse, Taro," we would say. "Oh, see the moon! It is a fair without a handle." This is no fair example of his art. He really knew, as most Japanese schoolboys do, the whole range of Japanese metaphor, and he tied beautiful verses to the trees in spring, or, beating his breast, went out under the autumn moon in our small garden, and spent whole evenings at poetizing.

When we left Kobe, he attended us to the station, shepherding our baggage, and as we got into the car presented us with a package of towels (he must have expended most of our parting gift of silver on them) and some charming wee envelopes, for chadai. In envelopes the size of a postage stamp one places tips in Japan. They know that naked money will not do. Barbarians do these things.

Perhaps we imagined that Taro found some ray of sunshine in the parting that his words described as so lamentable a loss. We did imagine that a secret and tumultuous joy shot through his sadness at the parting. He was certainly not so forlorn as Kiku-san, nor any of the rest.

I now realize that he looked for distance between us as good, for could he not write to us and exercise the English language? On the steamer we found the first of his letters.

"Tears drop from eyes like the spring rain." This he who had been so gay wrote. "All day and all night I sleep not at the thought of the parting so soon to come between the kindest of all teachers and the most unworthy of students. Great distance comes between us. A thousand miles maybe. What can I do?"

"Only means is that your information to us remains delightful."

Answering Taro has been a great problem, for like the follow-up advertisements from a Calgary real estate dealer of whom I once thoughtlessly asked a map, Taro has always been regular, lengthy, the more regular and the more lengthy under neglect.

"We are all well," he wrote once. "Momo is now a nice girl. Mother is a good servant who has been attending diligently for over 10 years. I am working in the export department of Kuri-kawa, a young gentleman not tall, the hair nicely divided, merry-hearted and a lover of joking and of haikai as ever. Lastly our pet, Niké, is 4 years of age and good behavior now. He learnt how to be gentle and play. Nice cat."

Sometimes he was more poetic. "House is ojisan." Ojisan means grandfather. "On the contrary its rent is raised high," he lamented. The garden is miserable sight which has been painted by the mischievous Jack Frost. I mean the face of the garden is ugly looking but by and

by it will be come a nice girl of garden again."

He always sent his letters in those long, fragile envelopes with delicate cherry petals and fans on them that stirred the memory, and he wrote on the long streamers of paper that brought back the flute boy's piping under the hill, and the mists on the iris in the ope garden.

Occasionally, writing in his pale spencerian across pine branch and maple leaf in the rice paper, he dwelt on greater affairs. "How glad you Americans are to have such a popular actor of the universal stage, the President Woodrow Wilson.

"As far as I know he is a man precisely sure of himself, a man talking into the world of affairs the authority that belongs to the head of a university, a man essentially an idealist, but an idealist with a large and assured knowledge of men, the President always trust in himself alone. . . . He must be largely recorded on the world history as well as David Lloyd George, George Clemenceau and the Prussian militarism. Much for that."

It was shortly after this classic commentary that I was suddenly surprised to receive a telegram. "I will call upon the Thursday, Taro." We awaited Thursday mystified and agog. Wednesday a letter came. It explained, and had been mailed on his departure from Kobe, that Heaven was kind and fortune was a basket overflowing and he, Taro, the clerk who had since our departure earned 25 yen a month—\$1.12½—had been promoted to New York. He would be a merry-hearted young gentleman keeping books in America and learning all things for three years.

Taro arrived. Our Taro, but not so. Gone was the humble blue cotton kimono. Came was a Panama hat and a palm-beach suit and a pearl stickpin in scarlet tie.

But he bowed in the same old way. Only when he lifted his head the chest stuck out like a cadet's and the beam on his flat face was like tropical sunshine. It was ecstasy.

And his trip. He had come "with another young gentleman," the two of them first class, and at the firm's expense, and they went from the boat to the Palace Hotel. "Nice place," said Taro, with not a little a patronage.

He and the other young gentleman had visited the Grand Cafon. It was not like Fuji, no, not like Fuji, but did Americans not make pilgrimages there, going down as they in Nippon went up, to pay respects to what is beautiful and holy in this world. And what poetries could he purchase to quote to his friends in Kobe. He had postponed his letters until we should instruct him in this matter.

They had wired ahead, he and the other young gentleman, to the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago, "Kindly reserve one room and two baths,"

"Two rooms and a bath, you mean," we remonstrated.

"One room and two baths—more elegant so," he instructed us. (And we who had had this magnificent young man as a house boy have ever since tried to ask with swank at even a humble hotel for two baths with a room.)

The Blackstone had obliged, and the two of them had beheld Chicago but they had decided that "it is no matter if Kobe is small and has no stockyards."

We hear from Taro occasionally. He sends us a poem from Coney Island, with pen and ink sketches of festive scenes his sober western teachers do not aspire to. He writes still on painted rice paper that dearly reminds of Kobe, of "the white wayness of beloved Broadway when snow and the five o'clock light show through the window of a taxicab," and once he came to call to show us the souvenirs of "most wonderful New York" which he proposed sending to his mother, Kiku-san, who still cooks, and to Momo such a charming wrist watch and a silver-chased fountain pen, and two safety razors. "Wonderful instruments."

We pant after Taro, quite breathless, as he ascends Parnassus.

**Wynkoop's Bay, Java**

When the mist was spreading over the rice fields, the traveler set out down the hot white road which leads to the sea. The sun flashed up behind the volcano, and the ringing notes of a coppersmith announced the new day; he was answered by a matinal bird. The road wound along the bottom of the valley whose gentle slopes were scalloped in terraces mounting step by step to the jungle line. Then came plantations and gardens gleaming like lacquer in the tropical sunshine; white dressed natives were scattered over the broad plantations.

The road was mounting now. The traveler began to pass through virgin forest which gave shelter from the light; to cross turbulent rivers thundering down from the volcanoes which grow colder each year. Their pent-up fires are waning; the rivers of molten glass stiffen year by year, and the glad tide of forest surges over them.

Evening comes on. The weird cries of birds cease, and there is heard the deep rustling of toucans' wings overhead, as they beat up to roost. A pearl-gray mist settles down in the valley; only the tallest palms poke their heads up through this. The buffaloes are lumbering homeward through the bamboo grove, and, reaching a village just as night descends, the traveler seeks shelter in little grass-thatched hut raised a few feet above the dew-drenched ground.

At daylight he starts off again; the scenery is wilder now, and there are no plantations. Gilt butterflies frolic in the sunshine, and slender green snakes with grotesque heads hang from the bushes twining themselves round stems. At last the road lifts gently in a long hill. It is late afternoon now, and the short shadows of the palm trees have stretched themselves out a little and taken shape as the perspective is adjusted. The brow of the hill is reached and there right below, flashing in the sun, spreading out and away to the distant horizon, is the blue sea, calm as a lake. It is the glitter of the Indian Ocean.

## NO. 20 ST. JAMES' SQUARE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was with great interest that I heard the news that Messrs. Hampton and Sons, the well-known London auctioneers, had acquired this historic house for their estate department, and a visit to it confirmed my gratification that a place so beautiful should have fallen into appreciative hands. Empty and forlorn as it now is, the past seems to haunt it every corner, and I came home to dream of all its glories; and this is what I saw:

I was in a sedan chair, borne across St. James' Square with its dim oil lamps toward the southeast corner, one of a crowd of many guests of the house. Now a coach and four would pass us, or fall behind into its place; now a link-boy would press forward with "Show a light, Sir?" and be driven back by a running footman with his cane. My men stopped at last; I gave them their shilling, with a groat for luck, and descended, to pass in my turn up the gracefully curved steps to a door with carved panels and charming twin knockers of honeysuckle pattern, under a doorway that brought to my mind the portico of the Erechtheum, so many and so Greek were its cornices and mouldings. There in the hall, with its medallions of classic trophies, was the porter, standing before the great hooded leather chair I had seen but yesterday in a mouldy basement room, who bowed us into the inner hall with its great alcove, and its staircase with the gilded balustrade leading up to the noble drawing room to which, amid a fair and gallant crowd of ladies in hoops and powder, and gentlemen in satin coats, all wearing slender swords, I pressed forward to pay my compliments to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne and his lady, awaiting us above. The drawing-room, with its windows set open to the summer air blowing across the green square without, pleased me much, the delicate moulding of rams' heads along the dado especially. A picture of Mr. Garrick over the mantelpiece, in a mighty fine frame, and the mantelpiece itself with its panels of Apollo and the hours and the flute and lyre players, fair classic figures, to either side, also pleased my eye, and the damasked walls, and the moulded ceiling with its soft background coloring of pink and faint blue-green and here and there a brighter blue. Here was Sir Watkin himself, who bade us welcome to his new house, and presented us to a modest gentleman in brown beside him, the famous Mr. Adam, to whose design every detail of this noble edifice is due. On my asking for her ladyship, I was told that she was in the saloon, and passing through a doorway set in an alcove above, which, in a panel, was a noble landscape, I found myself in a yet larger room, with a great vaulted ceiling adorned with classic mouldings of wreaths and lovers and griffins, paintings in grisaille and in full color mightily set off by a black and gold vase or two here and there. Lady Wynne stood by the great, rounded bay window, looking out over a paved courtyard bounded at one side by a graceful arched screen—to shut off His Grace of Leeds' stables, said my lady—and at the end by a tall stone fence with five grouped windows.

"Our stables," said our hostess, "and very finely Mr. Adam hath made them, to be an ornament and not a disfigurement, as is too often the case with town houses."

Having made my bow, I passed back, noting as I went the paintings on the doors, copied by Mr. Adam's wish, who had seen them at Naples, from those charming paintings of the Hours and Cupids which all lovers of the antique admire; and so into my lady's sitting and dressing rooms, open this night that all might see Mr. Adam's skill in small things as well as great. Here was a mantelpiece all of white, with three encaustic panels of Roman gods and goddesses richly colored, and between them swags of green ivy-leaves inlaid in marble. Beyond this again was the dressing room, whose ceiling was a dome set on four segmental arches; and about the walls were great cupboards whose doors opened at a touch and showed drawers, wardrobes, toilet table, all delicately wrought, the mantelpiece of white poppy buds set on a pale gray marble ground. Beyond this was the powdering closet—which the day before I had taken for a bathroom—and here, too, I saw the hand of Mr. Adam in the very knobs and handles of the shutters and the doors, all wrought as if for a prince's hall of state. Returning again to the drawing room, I met Lady Wynne, who begged us to go downstairs and take some refreshment, which was set out, she said, in the eating room below.

So down the grand staircase to the hall again, and into this fine room under the doorway that with its Corinthian columns, might have been the portal of an ancient temple; and there was supper set out under a gray and salmon colored ceiling with white mouldings such as Mr. Adam loves. But my eye was caught by a mighty pretty mirror, in which I could both see the hand of Mr. Adam and also the open door of another room in which there was but yet little company save a group of musicians, making ready, it seemed, for a concert. A gentleman by me whispered that we were to have a treat, since the new Italian singer was to perform; and I thought it well, my curiosity being excited, to see the room before all the company had crowded it. If I had admired elsewhere, here I was enraptured. The ceiling was adorned with circular and oblong panels from the hand of Madam Angelica Kauffmann; the mantelpiece showed Apollo seated among the Muses, and the walls were divided from top to bottom into great panels with white plaster work of wreaths and flutes and cupids, all upon a ground of dullish pink.

**Domino Golden Syrup**  
Delicious Flavor Domino Quality  
American Sugar Refining Company  
Sweeten it with Domino

## DICKENS AND THE DAILY NEWS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In a curiously interesting article in The Nineteenth Century and After, Mr. Jesse Quall reveals, for the first time, the reasons which caused Charles Dickens, in 1846, to throw up the editorship of the Daily News, in the founding of which he had so large a share, after occupying the position for less than three weeks. The question has always been something of a mystery. One of the most typical incidents in the life of the great novelist is the energy and devotion with which he threw himself into the work of establishing what was afterwards to become one of London's greatest daily newspapers. Yet, less than three weeks after the first number had come from the press, "brought home by Charles at two o'clock in the morning, January 21st," for so Mrs. Dickens wrote on the copy still preserved at the Daily News office, less than three weeks after this great event, for which he had labored so hard, Dickens had left the editorial chair and was planning to go abroad "to write a new book."

"Why, Sir, the story of the picture over the mantelpiece, but mind you, Sir, Sir Watkin knows nothing of the matter, and it is not fit he should. That gentleman in the blue, Sir, is Mr. Dance, of the Royal Academy, and he used Mrs. Garrick scurvy over that picture. 'Tis, as you see, Mr. Garrick as Richard III, and Mr. Garrick was to have had it at 100 guineas. The place was cleared for it upon her walls, when Mr. Dance, who was dining with them, told Mr. Garrick that he could sell it for 50 or 100 guineas more to Sir Watkin here. 'Well, Sir,' says Mr. Garrick in a maze, 'and you mean to take it?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Dance, 'I think I shall.' 'Think no more of the picture,' said Mr. Garrick to his wife, 'in a short time you shall see a better one there.' And when Mrs. Garrick came down next morning, he led her to the place that should have held the portrait, and shows her own portrait in a mirror, peeping over her shoulder in his playful fashion the better to appertain the share that might possibly have belonged to him; but, owing to this cause, his editorial work began with such diminished ardor that its look could not but be looked for."

But why? What was it that caused Dickens to grapple with his editorial work with such diminished ardor that he threw it up altogether in less than three weeks? The answer is given in full by Dickens himself in a letter written on February 26, 1846, to Mr. Evans, one of the proprietors of the Daily News. This letter, which was rescued from destruction, some 50 years ago, has been in Mr. Quall's possession for some time, but, as he explains in his article, "consideration for the feelings of individuals concerned has delayed its publication." Such reasons, however, as previously existed against publication exist no longer, and so Mr. Quall proceeds to give the letter "verbatim et literatim from the original."

As has been said, the letter is addressed to Mr. Evans, and is dated from Devonshire Terrace, "Thursday twenty-Sixth February, 1846." Dickens plunges into the matter at once. Evidently replying to a question from Evans as to why Dickens, in a previous letter, had addressed himself to him, Evans, rather than to Bradbury, the other partner in the firm, Dickens writes: "I addressed you, because I am not in that state of feeling with reference to your partner, which would render personal negotiations with him agreeable to me. I consider that his interposition between me and almost every act of mine at the newspaper office, was as disrespectful to me as it was to the enterprise. And I entertain so strong a sentiment on this point, that I have already informed my successor in the Editorship that I would, on no account, attend

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## DOWNTWARD TREND IN PRICES OF COAL

One Dollar Drop in Brooklyn—Inquiry to Be Made of Report That a Ring of Profiteers Is Hoarding a Large Quantity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York—**Although operators and dealers claim that the steady decline in coal prices since the announcement of William M. Calder, chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, that unless prices were reduced reasonably by December 1 he would urge nationalization of the mines, is due to more abundant transportation facilities and increased production of bituminous coal, the real cause, according to investigators, is realization by operators and dealers that the public has reached the limit of forbearance and refuses longer to be victimized by unreasonable prices.

In Brooklyn, retail anthracite prices have dropped \$1 a ton this week, according to Harry E. Lewis, district attorney, who has been investigating high prices there. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expected the coal situation to be cleared soon. The \$1 drop was encouraging, he thought, proving that the investigation by public officials in that borough had convinced the dealers they could not go on at the present rate, for neither authorities nor public will stand for it.

This drop was merely a beginning, said Mr. Lewis. Coal in Brooklyn was still higher than in Manhattan; the price was outrageous. It must and would fall. The authorities intend to see that the people have sufficient coal at a reasonable price. He intended to investigate the report that a ring of profiteers was hoarding a large quantity of coal.

The year's maximum in production of bituminous coal was reached during the week ending October 30, when there was an estimated total output of 12,338,000 net tons, an increase of 97,000 tons over the preceding week. Coal Age reports. The 1920 output is estimated at only 7,000,000 tons behind that of 1917. Transportation facilities are said to be improving, and labor losses declining. Miners seemed disposed to give efficient service, resulting in record production. The domestic demand is smaller, because of warm weather and absorption of considerable tonnage released by the suspension of the Great Lakes priority order.

Production of anthracite during the last week of October amounted to 1,636,000 net tons, a decrease of 11.5 per cent from the preceding week. This is attributed to holiday celebration by the miners. The better rate of production recently has caused a less active demand for domestic coal, but the supply is said to be far short of the dealer's demands.

### PRIORITY RIGHTS ABUSED

Commissioner Aitchison Tells Why Order Was Suspended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—**Differences of opinion as to the value of priority orders were brought out yesterday at the convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, when Clyde E. Aitchison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared that priorities had been greatly abused, and that this was the reason why the order had been suspended.

Much more coal, he said, had been shipped on public utility account than was actually needed for the daily requirements of the utilities. The commission's order, which granted public utilities preference in coal distribution, was intended, he said, to supply current needs only, not to provide coal for storage.

H. M. Aylesworth, an executive officer of the National Electric Light Association, presented the utilities' side of the question. He said that when the priority orders were in effect, the utilities of the country were able to get enough coal to keep them going, but that since they had been suspended it had been absolutely impossible for some utilities to get sufficient coal.

On more than one occasion certain utilities had been on the point of closing down, and would have been compelled to close in a few hours if they had not received additional supplies of coal. This situation, he said, is dangerous, and it would be a calamity if great public utilities like the street railroads, gas and electric companies, of New York and other large cities, were allowed to shut down on account of the failure of the fuel supply. He urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to revive the order for coal-car priority in favor of the public utilities. Discussion of this and other aspects of car service will continue today.

The next convention of the association will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, beginning October 11, 1921. George W. Elliott, representing public utilities, will be given the floor today to make a statement, probably along the lines of that made by Mr. Aylesworth.

### WRONG ADVICE KEEPS ALIENS FROM FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York—**Labor is often kept away from the place where it is needed because of advice given immigrants by relatives and friends who are ignorant of national oppor-

tunities, according to the Inter-Racial Council. Many good farmers never get to farms because their friends, centered in cities, do not know of farm opportunities. The council figures that the distribution of 90 per cent of immigration to the United States is thus determined.

### DEMOCRATIC PARTY TAKES LOOK AHEAD

Reorganization Is Discussed Following Recent Defeat—Plan Proposed Is Said to Resemble Republican's Working Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—**Having somewhat recovered from the effects of the overwhelming defeat at the polls in the recent national elections, representative Democrats have begun taking stock of the political situation preparatory to the formulation of a program to reorganize and coordinate their party machinery.

Several conferences of an informal character have been held in Washington in the last few days, the purpose of them being to take counsel as to the measures that should be adopted to recover from the débâcle and set up a united front to the strongly-intrenched enemy. The Democrats who took part in the conference, far from exhibiting signs of demoralization, displayed unusual determination to place the Democratic Party machine on a working basis again.

Realizing the extent of the ground to be regained, the men who participated in this week's discussions decided that the first thing to do is to start a campaign to build up a national organization of the type which the Republican Party built up during the last four years, and which was one of the great factors in making the Republican victory so complete and sweeping.

#### Board of Strategy Meets

The members of the board of strategy that discussed the situation confronting the Democrats gathered round Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, who was prominently associated with the management of the Cox campaign. Bernard M. Baruch, financier, of New York, who on many occasions has aided the Democrats financially, took part in the reorganization discussions. As a rule, he is one of the Democrats who gain prominence when the party's treasury needs replenishing. His participation in the discussions at this time may indicate the possibility that he is to adopt a new rôle in Democratic councils, no less a rôle, in fact, than that of national organizer.

The selection of Mr. Baruch to reorganize the Democratic Party and build up a nation-wide machine would be in itself a political event. At the moment indications plainly point to him as the man best fitted to undertake to do for the Democratic Party the work that has been so successfully performed for the Republicans by Will H. Hays, chairman of the national committee.

Mr. Baruch, admittedly, would bring to the task of national organizer qualities which the average politician does not possess. His capacity as an administrator and executive, is shown by his past achievements, both in private business and the government's service during the war, when he acted as chairman of the War Industries Board. His political background is progressive, and his financial influence in itself is not likely to be overlooked by a party that conducted a presidential campaign under the shadow of a receivership. There is, again, the fact that in spite of his friendship for President Wilson, he held aloof from various Democratic factions whose mutual animosities contributed in some degree to the ineffectiveness of the Democratic campaign.

#### New Order Assured

These considerations undoubtedly will weigh heavily in selecting a national Democratic organizer to replace George White as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. White was not the appointee of a caucus of Democrats. He was really selected by Gov. James M. Cox to conduct his campaign, and there would be little hesitation, it is believed, in displacing him in the interests of party welfare.

The first thing, then, that the Democrats will undertake to do is to select an organizer who will take the entire country as his field and build from the ground where no organization exists. For the moment it is insisted that talk of party leaders and standard bearers should be entirely avoided, and the entire energy of the party devoted to organization and the elimination of factionalism.

The extent to which factionalism existed in the Democratic ranks was strongly shown at the San Francisco convention in the bitterness which existed between the White House faction and the state leaders who ultimately succeeded in nominating Governor Cox. The bitter feud was really carried into the campaign. William Jennings Bryan was not the only one who sulked in his tent. There were Democratic "wheel horses" like Albert S. Burleson who stayed at home and as a consequence got on the "blacklist" of the national committee.

It is probable that President Wilson will be eliminated as a political factor when he lays down the mantle of office next March. He may offer advice and guidance, but his active leadership has already ended. There is no likelihood that Governor Cox will occupy a position of dominance. His overwhelming defeat by seven or eight million votes will of necessity affect his political prestige. That he should be regarded as the leader of the Democratic Party is not borne out by political experience.

### HIGHER TEACHING STANDARD URGED

Discussion at the New England Joint Convention Emphasizes Need of New Salary Scale and More Thorough Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**BOSTON, Massachusetts—**While increases in the salaries paid to the teachers in the United States must come to provide an incentive to the right kind of instructors, the high standards of teacher-training and the question of school efficiency must not be lost sight of in meeting educational problems, speakers emphasized at yesterday's session of the joint convention of five New England superintendents' and teachers' associations. This conference, which is expected to be accepted by P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States, as the regional conference for the New England states, devoted the two meetings yesterday to a detailed consideration of the question of training teachers for service in rural and urban schools.

After reviewing the trend of the population in New England, and generally throughout the country, from the countries to the cities, Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education of the State of Maine, opened the discussion of training teachers for rural positions. He cited certain interesting figures on the financial side of education, pointing out that the people of the United States pay far more for shoe leather than they do for education.

"According to the best estimates," Mr. Thomas said, "\$750,000,000 is spent annually in this country for education. We pay twice that sum yearly to prepare for war in time of peace, and yet education is one of the greatest factors for the preservation of our country. In Maine, we spent \$6,000,000 last year for gasoline and two-thirds of that for education. The recent railroad law added, with a stroke of the executive pen, an annual burden of \$12.50 on every citizen, but the annual per capita cost of education is still \$7.05."

#### More Money Needed

"We are spending a considerable sum of money for our schools, but even now we do not spend enough. Our buildings need more art and music rooms, more libraries and gymnasiums. The students have a right to education, to an appreciation of the arts, and an opportunity to discover what they are best fitted. But above all, the good teacher is essential, and rural teacher-training is not yet equal to providing the teachers needed."

Mr. Thomas declared that instruction of a differentiated type must be provided for teachers who are going into rural communities. They must be able to talk the language of the communities, he said, and know how to sympathize with the people of the rural districts. This, however, the speaker went on, must be preceded by a state of rural school organization that provides a definite career, is essential, and rural teacher-training is not equal to providing the teachers needed."

#### Stricter Immigration Laws Urged

"Stricter immigration laws also are necessary to stop the influx of undesirable aliens which has swamped our immigration stations for the past few months. The labor of this country cannot afford to compete with foreign labor which dresses in rags, eats the cheapest of foods, and exists in homes which are merely four bare walls without the comforts the American worker demands as his right, and which are by right of the greatest civilization that ever existed on earth."

Among the other men who, in speeches to the conference, went on record as demanding a protective tariff from the next session of Congress were United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, Senator Edward J. Gay, and Senator-Elect Edwin S. Broussard of Louisiana. Senator-Elect Broussard, who takes his seat on March 4, 1921, made his first direct statement on his policies on national issues, when he said:

"I am for a top-to-bottom revision of the American tariff laws. I am against the time-honored southern policy of 'tariff for revenue only,' for I know that today a free-trade nation cannot continue to exist. Competition of the production of tariff-protected nations will stifle her. The tariff should be made a matter of national policy, taken entirely out of politics, and put in the hands of a board which will formulate the tariff regulations to conform with the business necessities, not the political exigencies, of this nation."

#### Urban School Problems

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the urban school teaching problems. Miss Bertha M. McConkey, assistant superintendent of schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, asserted, in opening the discussion, that the qualifications of teachers will become the biggest issue once teachers' salaries have reached their proper place. The nation, the state and the people should have a voice as to what these should be, she said, and effort should be made to warn teachers unfitness for the work, and to invite others better qualified.

At a session of the conference at Harvard University last night, Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education, condemned the "commodity view" of the teachers' position, declaring that the public and many leaders of education must change their estimates in order to bring the profession up to its rightful standard.

"It is time for a renaissance in education," he declared, "with the chief emphasis on improvement of the status of the teacher. The educated public must take the lead in the reform, but teachers themselves must play a great part in it spite of the difficulties under which they labor. They must stand for higher requirements in the profession as earnestly as they stand for higher salaries. They must abandon provincial, reactionary and narrow views of their own work, achieve a scientific and broadly social view of the functions and methods of education, and if they can not themselves carry the vision into immediate practice, they must insist that their successors be enabled to do so."

**PITTSBURGH MAYOR CRIED DOWN**

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Protesting against the presence of Mayor E. V. Babcock in the reviewing stand

because the city recently issued a permit for what they termed a "pro-German tag day," scores of overseas veterans who took part in the Armistice Day parade here refused to march past the stand. After vainly trying to make a speech, which was drowned by the cries of spectators and marchers, Mayor Babcock left the stand and the parade proceeded.

### CHANGE IN SOUTH TOWARD TARIFF

Trend to Protection for American Industries Shown at Southern Tariff Congress — Revision Favored by Public Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—**The change in the attitude of the south toward the tariff question, from free trade to protection for American industries, was strongly shown at the recent meeting of the Southern Tariff Congress, of which John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, is president, in a two-days' conference here.

Governors, United States senators, congressmen and representatives of 15 industries of the south attended this conference, which was considered one of the most important meetings held in any part of the south since the beginning of the war. John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, voicing the sentiment of the conference, and the conclusions at which it arrived, said:

"The future salvation of this country depends on the proper protection of its producers. Unless this is provided, the high cost of living will be run up by foreign manufacturers until the United States are thrown into Bolshevik and a period of anarchy ensues. During the past seven months I have seen trainloads of Chinese passing through the south on their way to work on the plantations of Cuba. This class of labor works for a small daily wage. Its food comes cheaply, as these coolies are able to subsist and to work on a small quantity of rice daily. They form the competition of the farmers of this country are going against every day under present tariff laws. Competition means nothing more than equalization, and the present laws are forcing our producers either to lower themselves to the standards of foreign labor or to go into bankruptcy. Unless protection is furnished by the tariff, American producers will have to quit. A vigorous campaign to force the public at large to realize the importance of furnishing the farmer the same protection certain pampered manufacturers have had during the war is necessary as a beginning of this period of transformation."

"Contention was expressed with present conditions, and I did not succeed in eliciting any sentiments of discontent," the report said of the unannounced tour of inspection into these regions.

#### Attitude Toward Gendarmerie

Rear Admiral Knapp brought out a fact which may throw considerable light on the charges against the Marine Corps. He found that the native population did not have great confidence in the native gendarmerie and did not want to be left to their care. He was told that the Haitian police were not averse to robbing the person, which, he said, is not a reflection on the white officers of gendarmerie.

The report said in part:

"My visit was purposefully unannounced. I wished to see conditions in their usual state and to avoid the preparation of any remarks on the part of the Haitian people whom I should meet, in the hope of arriving at their real opinions as closely as would be possible.

"Both at Mirebalais and at Las Cahobas I asked the commanding officer of the marine detachment encamped there to invite the leading citizens to a conference with me, which was done. At both places I addressed the citizens who came, speaking in French, which they understood, telling them of my recent conversations in Washington with yourself and the Secretary of State, and of your earnest desire that everything possible should be done for the welfare of the Haitian people.

#### Gratitude Expressed

"At both places great gratitude was expressed over the return to peaceful conditions and relief from the terrorism that less than a year ago had existed throughout the region due to the activities of the cacos. Contentment was expressed with present conditions and I did not succeed in eliciting any sentiments of discontent.

"Over the entire length of road traversed we constantly met people going to and from market and saw no signs of any distrust or fear or anything outside of the normal, except for the presence at one or two places en route of small detachments of marines. Houses were occupied and in the vicinity of the habitations cultivation was going on, as far as could be seen from the road. This is in marked contrast with the conditions, as described to me by Colonel Russell, that existed about a year ago when he first returned to Haiti and himself visited this same region. Then he had to go with military precautions and in danger of ambush; the roads were deserted, as were the houses, and cultivation had almost entirely ceased, due to the terrorism exerted by the cacos. All this goes to show that the country has been pacified and that the caco reign of terror is over, a fact regarding which the Haitians that I mentioned expressed the greatest satisfaction.

Changes in the civil service law, which would enable the chief of police to control his own department, are advocated by Edwin W. Sims, president of the Chicago Crime Commission.

#### Continuation of Control Favored

"There was one thing that was spoken of at Mirebalais that it seems proper to bring to the attention of the department. I was told there that the people regard the marines as their friends and their assurance of peaceful conditions, but that they did not wish to be left to the care of the gendarmerie. I inquired the reason for this opinion and was told that the rank and file of the gendarmerie were people apt to rob—to take what they want without compensation by virtue of the force they could exert as members of a military organization. I have no doubt that this fear of the Haitians is too well founded. It has been, and is, the constant effort of the gendarmerie officers to instill a higher code into the men, and this is suc-

### TEXT OF HAITIAN REPORT GIVEN OUT

Rear Admiral Knapp Says "Terrorism" Has Been Overcome, but Continued Peace Depends on Maintaining Present Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—**The State Department made public last night the text of the report on conditions in the interior of Haiti that has just been compiled and sent to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who was mustered into the naval service several weeks ago to investigate conditions under the joint administration of the marines and Haitian officials.

"The improvement in conditions in the interior of Haiti has followed upon the establishment in the interior of base encampments with small outlying detachments and a continued patrol of the surrounding country from each one of these centers. In time, no doubt, the gendarmerie can take over these functions, but I believe that at present the continued tranquillity of Haiti depends absolutely upon the continued application of the present order.

"I desire in conclusion to express my great gratification at finding the marine camps at Mirebalais and Las Cahobas in such excellent condition, both physically and in the direction of morale."

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## ANOTHER VIEW OF SOVIET RUSSIA

**Benjamin Schlesinger Says Conditions Are Bad But System Has Not Broken Down and Is Backed in City and Country**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION**

**NEW YORK, New York—** Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who has just returned from a study of conditions in Soviet Russia, granted an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday in which he took issue with H. G. Wells by saying that he had seen no evidence in Russia of a serious breach between the peasants in the rural districts and the workers in the cities.

"I spent more time in Russia than Mr. Wells did," said Mr. Schlesinger, "and whereas I visited the rural districts as well as the cities, I don't think that during his stay of two weeks he had an opportunity to look around Russia much further than Moscow and Petrograd.

"He or anyone who talks of enmity between the peasants and the workers is mistaken, I believe. I talked to hundreds of peasants and workers and there did not appear to be any antagonism between them. At least I did not hear of any, and I am sure it would have been impossible to register such unanimity among all with whom I talked by any attempt to stage a prejudiced presentation of conditions for my benefit."

### Not a Complete Breakdown

Among the comments on the Wells observations there has been that which attributes the so-called breakdown of the Soviet system, economically, to internal rather than external influences. The alleged break between peasants and workers is called one of these destructive internal conditions. Those who make this argument deny that the blockade and the incessant warfare to which Russia has been subjected for six years are the real causes of the inability of the Soviet system to give a better account of itself. Asked concerning this, Mr. Schlesinger said:

"In the first place, the system has not broken down completely. Conditions are bad. I admit that I would rather live in any small town in the United States than in Moscow now. But I heard nothing that could honestly be classified as dissatisfaction. I attended many meetings of Russians. At none did I hear dissatisfaction voiced. One meeting in the opera house at Moscow must have been attended by at least 6500 Russians of all parties. I shall never forget the enthusiasm when Trotzky arose to speak.

"Now some may say that this meeting and others like it were staged to impress me, in order that I might bring a favorable opinion of the Soviet system to the workers in America. But I am convinced that such meetings, especially that in the opera house, could not be staged. The enthusiasm was genuine. It did not seem to be in the least manufactured.

### Soldiers Always Singing

"For 16 or 17 days I was with the Red Army. Our car was attached to an army train. The soldiers were always singing. In every song the name of Lenin or Trotzky is heard. This could not have been faked, either.

"People and soldiers, peasants and workers, everywhere I saw them, were backing the Soviet system. That system is not working well. But it has not broken down, and considering the blockade, the six years' war, and that Russia has never been able to supply its own population with all their needs, I think the system has made a good showing.

"Mind you, I am not conducting any propaganda for Bolshevism. My advice to American workers would be not to speak their salvation by the Bolshevik method. They can do much better with the thorough, though slow process of education toward Socialism and the proper realization of class consciousness. The Bolshevik or Communist method is not their best course. They should go on as they have been doing, making sure progress toward their full economic freedom by education and a more vigorous and effective exercise of their rights and privileges.

"The Russians lack coal and food and they are using wood. But they are not starving. The reports that they are starving are not true, unless one can lack of the usual amount of food starving. It is true that they do not have enough to eat—that is, as much as they used to have. They could use more bread and meat. The meat goes first to the children, then to the soldiers, and finally to the others. But I did not hear any complaints of food shortage. The people are accepting the condition without grumbling. I myself, for the first few days, was very hungry; but after that I got used to it and didn't mind it."

### RULE FOR SOLDIERS' HOLIDAY PACKAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—** Holiday packages sent to United States soldiers in Hawaii, the Philippines, the Panama Canal Zone and Porto Rico, must not exceed 20 pounds in weight or two cubic feet in volume, the War Department announced yesterday. Shipments to Germany must not exceed seven pounds in weight or 72 inches in combined length and girth. All packages must conform to postal rules. Canned foodstuffs sent should not be subjected to deterioration. Packages should be marked with the name, rank, and organization of the consignee. Shipments to Germany should be addressed in care of the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Hoboken, New Jersey, and should reach that place not later than December 5. Shipments to the Philippines and Hawaii should be consigned in care of the depot quarter master, Ft. Mason, San Francisco, California, and should reach there not later than November 25. Shipments will not in any event reach Manila, Philippine Islands, before December 25. Consignments to Porto Rico and the Canal Zone should be in care of the general superintendent, Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn, New York, and packages should reach there by November 20.

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## HIGHER SAVINGS RATE FAVORED

### United States Conciliation Officers Think Postal Plan Would Increase Labor Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—** Officers of the Conciliation Service, Department of Labor, favor increasing the rate of interest on postal savings deposits and believe that a wide extension of postal savings banks would follow such a step. It is their view that this would do much to increase labor stability and to prevent industrial disturbances.

A large part of the workers of the United States, they point out, are employed in mining towns or other small places where banking facilities are not available, or are inadequate. In few such places are savings banks within the reach of the workmen.

As a result the opportunity to save is practically non-existent, and the employees, having no safe place where their surplus earnings can be kept, are likely to spend their pay freely. As a result when the plant is shut down or when a strike comes, the men are not prepared for it, and considerable hardship may result.

The post office, however, is within the reach of almost every person in the United States, particularly since the development of the rural free delivery service. By offering 4 or 5 percent on deposits the government could obtain money at a reasonable rate, and at the same time furnish the migratory worker a secure place for depositing his funds. Through the post office system, payments on deposits could be made anywhere in the United States, and this would be of great value to men employed on such jobs as railway or bridge building, where they may not be working long in one locality.

### ATTACK ON BRIBERY IN SALES OF GOODS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—"Commercial bribery" was attacked in an address at the annual convention of the National Coffee Roasters Association yesterday by William B. Colver, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, who asserted that its abolition would effect a saving to the distributors and consequently reduce

## ARCHITECTURE OF JUGO-SLAVIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Italian, not Slav, is the architecture of Jugo-Slavia, in spite of the claims made to the contrary, even by the Jugo-Slavic leaders, according to Dr. Arthur Benington, who is one of the best authorities in America on modern Italy, and whose articles on Italian art, literature and politics are well known.

"In spite of the claims and state-

ments of Christ at Spalato, and the Carita in the Loggia dei Mercanti at Ancona, where he built and carved the famous doorway of Sant' Agostino. He was one of the baroque artists of the Quattrocento, but he expressed himself sometimes in the most exquisite simplicity. There is, for instance, in the crypt of the Duomo at Ancona the head of a woman that is worthy of Verrocchio at his best.

"And Zara contributed two of the greatest. Luciano and Francesco Laurana, both of them as Italian as Leonardo da Vinci. The former is best known as the architect of the ducal palace at Urbino and of the triumphal

palace you are struck by the pure Italianity of the buildings. You can find the counterpart of every one of them in Italy; the campanile of Arbe is almost duplicated at Arezzo, the Duomo of Zara calls to mind Luca, Pisa, and many other cities, while its Porta di Terraferma and Biblioteca Paravia are by Sammicheli; the courtyards of the palaces and the cloisters of the abbeys throughout the country take you right back to Rome and Florence and Siena.

"The streets of Curzola, Lesina, Lissa and the other small cities are Venice and Perugia and Ancona and Sulmona on a small scale. Spalato is more Roman than Rome itself. Even at

bear the Lion of St. Mark. I happened to be present when the two-headed eagle of Austria was torn from above the door of the Torre Civica at Zara, and there beneath it was found the winged lion, mutilated by Croatian savagery.

"Venetian domination of Dalmatia really began in the middle of the thirteenth century, although the Doge Orseolo had laid the foundations in the year 1000 and received the title of Duke of Dalmatia. The Venetians had to fight the Hungarians and the pirates who then infested the maze of deep rock-bound channels that form one gigantic harbor from the Gulf of Quarnero almost to the Focche di Cattaro. The Hungarians left one monument, the tiny chapel built by King Coloman at Zara, now in the convent of the cloistered Benedictine nuns and therefore seen by few outsiders. The Venetians defended Dalmatia from the persistent onslaughts of the Turks in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the story of the Battle of Pephano records the valor of the Venetian and Dalmatian captains, who manned the galleys of the fleet of Don John of Austria, Veniero and Barbary. The rule of Venice continued until October 17, 1797, when by the peace of Campoformio, Venice and her dependencies were sold by Napoleon to Austria.

"From 1420 to 1797 Dalmatia and Istria were a part of Venice, and most of their monuments were built between these dates, but even in the thirteenth century her architects had begun to enrich that land with some of the purest gems of Italian art. Here are a few specimen dates, selected at random from my notes: Cathedral of Zara, 1285; Paravia Library (Zara), 1565; Porta di Terraferma (Zara), 1543; Cathedral of Sebenico, 1431-1454; Cathedral of Trau, 1223-1421; Cathedral of Curzola, thirteenth century; belfry of Arbe, 1212; Palazzo del Retiro, at Ragusa, 1435-1470; Dominican cloister at Ragusa, 1485."

### BETTER RURAL EDUCATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—** Advocating an improved rural school system and the enactment of legislation that will enable country children to obtain an education to best fit them to meet rural conditions, the Women's National Farm Congress recently concluded its convention in passing several resolutions.

The women attending the convention were drawn from nearly every state in the Union. They decided that the convention in 1921 should be held at Topeka, Kansas.

Resolutions adopted favor every rational movement toward the organization of rural women; improvement of the United States mail service, and cooperative marketing; decry the waste of lumber for unsightly billboards, and denounce the waste of magazine space for tobacco and political advertisements.

### WORD "CHARITY" IS DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON, Massachusetts—** Feeling that the word "charity" defeats to a certain extent the welfare aims, particularly as they concern aid given families to prevent the possibility of dependence on the community, the Associated Charities of Boston has changed its name to the Family Welfare Society of Boston. This change, voted in a referendum to the members of the society, is said to have been felt advisable because families hesitated to appeal for advice and assistance until their problems offered the single solution of charity, when, instead, they might have been solved in advance if brought to the attention of the organization.

"Adam's Ruins of the Palace of Diocletian" (London 1764), a monumental work to be found in only the best of libraries, contains the great architect's restoration of that still glorious edifice and is well worth consulting by anyone interested in art. Of course, this palace of the Roman Emperor himself a Dalmatian—and the mausoleum which has been transformed into a cathedral, are as purely Roman as the Colosseum or the Arch of Constantine. And all the city of Spalato is built in and around their remains—largely out of these—the only other striking object there being the Venetian tower.

"One of the most interesting architectural gems in Dalmatia is the Cathedral (Duomo) of Sebenico, the work of Giorgio Orsini and the Florentine, Nicolo di Giovanni. This is entirely of stone, even the vaulted roof being formed of curved slabs of stone mortised together so carefully that no cement was needed and so strongly as to support the stone cupola unaided. Its precise counterpart is not to be found in Italy, so original is it in design, but its every detail is characteristically Italian.

"One has but to note the dates when all that is worthy of being called architecture in Dalmatia was built to understand why it is necessarily Italian. For the dates are all within the terms of the period when this territory was a part of the great Venetian Republic—except, of course, those which go back to the ancient Roman days—and almost all the buildings still

## GRANGE SUPPORTS CONSTRUCTIVE LAWS

### Prohibition and Its Enforcement and Woman Suffrage Among Issues Urged by the Patrons of Husbandry in Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON, Massachusetts—**The National Grange took an active part in urging the passage of the prohibition amendment, the ratification of equal suffrage and the defeat of the universal military training program, was brought out in the report of T. Clark Atkeson, Washington, District of Columbia, representative of the grange, at the session of the fifty-fourth annual convention.

"Venetian domination of Dalmatia really began in the middle of the thirteenth century, although the Doge Orseolo had laid the foundations in the year 1000 and received the title of Duke of Dalmatia. The Venetians had to fight the Hungarians and the pirates who then infested the maze of deep rock-bound channels that form one gigantic harbor from the Gulf of Quarnero almost to the Focche di Cattaro. The Hungarians left one monument, the tiny chapel built by King Coloman at Zara, now in the convent of the cloistered Benedictine nuns and therefore seen by few outsiders. The Venetians defended Dalmatia from the persistent onslaughts of the Turks in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the story of the Battle of Pephano records the valor of the Venetian and Dalmatian captains, who manned the galleys of the fleet of Don John of Austria, Veniero and Barbary. The rule of Venice continued until October 17, 1797, when by the peace of Campoformio, Venice and her dependencies were sold by Napoleon to Austria.

"From 1420 to 1797 Dalmatia and Istria were a part of Venice, and most of their monuments were built between these dates, but even in the thirteenth century her architects had begun to enrich that land with some of the purest gems of Italian art. Here are a few specimen dates, selected at random from my notes: Cathedral of Zara, 1285; Paravia Library (Zara), 1565; Porta di Terraferma (Zara), 1543; Cathedral of Sebenico, 1431-1454; Cathedral of Trau, 1223-1421; Cathedral of Curzola, thirteenth century; belfry of Arbe, 1212; Palazzo del Retiro, at Ragusa, 1435-1470; Dominican cloister at Ragusa, 1485."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



The Zara Cathedral recalls Italian models



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Duomo of Sebenico, built entirely of stone, even the vaulted roof

### ENFORCEMENT LAWS MAY BE TIGHTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**TRENTON, New Jersey—** Investigation of the wide open selling of liquor, with a view of ascertaining the reasons for protecting the bootlegging millionaires, to be followed by the enactment of laws that will speedily put an end to the violations all over New Jersey, will be among the earliest performances of the incoming New Jersey Legislature. Whisky is still being sold freely in some parts of the State.

their best to persuade me that Dalmatia was not Italian but Slav in character, and their answer to me was invariably similar to that of Dr. Rocco Arneri at Curzola, when I suggested that even his own palace was so Italian in architecture that it might have been transported from one of the "calle" of Venice, and that all the notable buildings of Dalmatia were purely Italian in style. That is true," he said, "and it is accounted for by the fact that the Venetians were for many centuries our masters and naturally built houses and churches and town halls in their own style of architecture."

"When I challenged the Jugo-Slav leaders to point to a single monument of Slavic art in their country, they were silent. The only Slavic artist they could think of was Ivan Mestrovich.

"Dalmatia enriched the world with several of its greatest architects and sculptors, but not one of these was Slav. Giorgio Orsini, also called Giorgio da Sebenico, designed the Duomo of Sebenico and the Palazzo del Retiro at Ragusa, carved the 'Scouring

### For the Thanksgiving Dinner

A function such as it deserves the proper "tools" and you will find them in abundance in the Housewares Basement—special pudding and jelly molds, poultry shears, cooky cutters, pastry tubes, whip cream beaters and the like.

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## SPANISH MINISTRY FACES DILEMMAS

Mr. Dato, the Premier, It Is Said, Will, Among Other Difficulties, Soon Be Confronted by the Prophesied "Historic Crisis"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The wiser students of the Spanish political situation applied skepticism in its most concentrated form to the placid statements of the Premier, Mr. Dato, recently quoted, in which he looked forward serenely, or suggested he did, to a long occupation of office during which his program for social and other reforms would develop with such methodical slowness as was most becoming to its dignity and importance.

Mr. Dato insists always that he is both frank and sincere, but critics maintain that he is a master in the manipulation of words and that his real meaning is not always by any means that which less sophisticated persons would attach to his utterances. Within a day or two of his recent confident and optimistic remarks, it became known that he was pressing the King to grant him a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes and the precipitation of a general election. It was also known that the King had shown himself unwilling to oblige in this matter.

### The King Aloof

The disposition of Don Alfonso in these days to assist less and less in the mere political machination of parties, leading to nowhere and nothing, as they always do, is being commented upon with much approval. In addition to this desired dissolution, the Premier has three other main points for consideration and anxiety at the present moment. The first is that he desires and proposes to grant the railway companies the much-debated powers to increase their rates by royal decree, since it is certain that if the matter were submitted to the Cortes—as it was solemnly undertaken it should be before any decision were reached—there would be, even if not an adverse note in the Chamber, such a scene of disapproval, such declarations and revelations and such violent political conflict as might lead to serious consequences in the country.

Despite the undertaking, therefore, and despite the menacing attitude of Mr. La Cierva, who is all against granting the railway companies all that they ask for in this way from time to time, Mr. Dato wishes very much to oblige the companies, and get this matter out of the way, arguing most plausibly up to a point that railway rates have gone up all over the world and that the Spanish systems cannot be improved in the manner that everybody would have them improved, and as is necessary for the economic progress of the country, unless the companies are given more money to spend, the answer to this argument as made by the critics being, of course, that the companies have been given quite enough advance already and that the fault lies with their administration and general arrangement.

### The Royal Decree

The Premier would like to sanction the increase by the quick and effective method of the royal decree, but though he talks of doing so, it is plain that, before the evident strength of public feeling in the matter and the fear of consequences, he hesitates to ask the King for the decree, and again it is imagined that the King might be unwilling.

The third of his points of difficulty is that it is evident that in spite of all that he has said in the way of minimizing its importance, the new Liberal concentration is making headway, is likely after all to absorb Melquides Alvarez and the reformation within its folds, and very unostentatiously is preparing for an early aggression. The fourth point is the obvious dilemma in which he finds himself in the matter of the social disturbances and the syndicalist menace which becomes more serious every day.

The upshot of all this is that it is believed that the most serious political crisis is already in being, and that the long deferred "historic crisis," which fizzled out in the spring and was then prophesied for October, is already on the way. Everything points to a great pending upheaval in political arrangements and systems. There have been temporizations in the past, and there may be more of them again, but the situation is increasingly difficult and things cannot go on like this forever. What is evident, also, is that the Premier's situation is rendered the more embarrassing by a want of confidence in his cabinet and among his followers that he cannot get rid of.

### Two Ministers Gone

Recently, as reported, he shed two members of his ministry on this account, one of them the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bergamin, on account of his want of sympathy with the Datus attitude toward the social difficulty, and the other the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Ortuñez, because he was opposed to Datus ideas upon the railway rates. But by his reconstruction he seems only, as some say, to have fallen from the frying pan into the fire, for now the Count de Bugalal, who was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior and is a very strong man in the Conservative Party, is opposed to the idea of giving the railway companies what they ask for by royal decree, and this is said to have already produced a situation of some difficulty in the Cabinet.

Also it is said that there is some sort of collusion in this matter between the Count de Bugalal and Mr. La Cierva, and a political union between the two is even being spoken

of. It is asserted that at a cabinet meeting the Count de Bugalal declared himself to be irreconcilable to the proposal, and that in consequence it was not even discussed at the next meeting. This, however, may be an exaggeration. Sanchez Cierra, the President of the Chamber, has also been saying some very strong things about the disposition and tendencies of the government in the matter under consideration.

The Premier has recently been in the north attending, in the company of the King, certain festivities that the Marquis de Urquijo celebrates every year in honor of the royal family. These take place at the seat of the Marquis at Llodio. Before going there Mr. Dato spent a short time at Victoria, which is his own political constituency, and there, in spite of the reserve he is maintaining in regard to current affairs, he was persuaded to make a statement upon them.

### Dissolution of Cortes

As far as the dissolution of the Cortes is concerned, Mr. Dato refused to say anything definite as to his intentions, but he remarked that it is very notorious that he could not govern with the existing Cortes. It was true that of all the political sections represented in Parliament, his was the most numerous in the representation, but for all that it was clear that it was insufficient to enable the government to develop its present policy. He added that "nobody could deny that he and his ministers were men who were sincere lovers of the parliamentary régime and that they would not lend themselves to any indefinite suspension of its legislative functions."

The correspondent of "l'Epoca," who reported these utterances, says that he inferred as a certainty that Mr. Dato was not disposed to continue the attempt to exercise the work of government without such strength and authority as would enable him to utilize every element and measure necessary for the materialization of all the resolutions that might be adopted. Mr. Dato also said that the government would soon perfect its plans for dealing with the social, economic and other problems too numerous to mention, with which the country was beset, but for the present he preferred not to speak of them. Much is being made of a number of telegrams and letters that he has received while in the north from Conservative societies, newspapers and individuals, expressing their warm and unflinching adherence to himself and his policy. This is a customary proceeding in Spain, especially at times of crises.

### SIR H. GREENWOOD CONDEMS REPRISALS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It is now established that the reprisals which took place recently at Mallow, following the raid on the barracks there and the shooting of a soldier, were the work of regular army men from the depot at Fermoy.

During that night, when eight houses, including the Town Hall and Messrs. Cleeve's factory, were completely destroyed, and 20 other houses were partially burnt down, some Royal Irish Constabulary men and "Black and Tans" were bravely assisting the townspeople to extinguish the flame, and to save property. For this help the people sent a grateful message to the barracks, thanking the garrison for their timely services. Two civilians were wounded by the military in Mallow.

Further shootings of police and reprisals have braved a recent week as one of the blackest of a black year. A most promising young officer who had served in the war, District Inspector Brady, a nephew of a former M.P., P. J. Brady, was shot by an ambushed party when motoring from Sligo to Tobercurry with a police patrol. Head Constable O'Hara was seriously wounded, and Constable Brown slightly.

All over the south and west military activity is incessant. Houses are being raided, vehicles and pedestrians held up and searched, mails are being stopped at terminals and censored. A daring raid has been made on two of the Head Line steamers at Alexander Dock, Dublin, several rifles and revolvers being taken, aln. at view of a military guard. During the past three days mail raids successfully carried out by masked and armed men include raids on trains from Waterford to Cork, to Blarney, and Londonderry to Cardonagh, and the mail car to Charleville.

Urged on doubtless by the attitude of the British public and the press, the Cabinet Council called together to discuss the matter of "reprisals" in Ireland will result, it is hoped, in some definite steps being taken to put an end to them. It is understood that General Sir Nevil Macready's discipline was called into question, and as a result there are promises of improvement.

General Tudor, in charge of the "Black and Tans," has warned his men against reprisals, and threatens them with the severest disciplinary measures and punishments if they disregard his orders. Sir Hamar Greenwood has also publicly condemned such methods, and says that reprisals cannot be countenanced by those in authority.

There are rumors that the "Army of Occupation" is to be withdrawn. This would be, it is considered, the solution of the trouble, if the rumor should happily prove true.

### ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIERUT, Syria.—General Gouraud has decreed that the vilayet of Aleppo and the sandjak of Alexandretta, which will preserve its individual autonomy, shall be detached from the Vilayet of Damascus from the administrative point of view.

## FRENCH RADICALS CONSIDER POLICY

Congress at Strasbourg Shows Party as Against Relations With the Vatican and Endowment of Confessional Schools

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Many interesting side lights were thrown upon French politics in the Congress of the Radical Party which met at Strasbourg. The Radical Party was the largest group in the last Parliament, but in the new Parliament of this year it has shrunk considerably. Its opponents constituted what is called the Bloc National. The Bloc National may not unfairly be said to be extremely conservative, using the word in its general political sense. In fact, the conservatism of the Bloc National is in some respects retrograde. It is opposed to labor institutions and favors the resumption of relations with the Vatican and intends to preserve a large army in France. The Radicals who are more progressive, but who have recently displayed little energy, at Strasbourg ranged themselves definitely in opposition to the majority known as the Bloc National.

The conclusions which were reached after long deliberations dealt with all the subjects which are now uppermost in French minds, with the possible exception of foreign politics which were hardly touched upon. Nevertheless, the declaration referred to the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. "If we are to obtain what is due," said the declaration, "we must above all count upon our own firmness. But our party desires to maintain the present alliance and to develop a second friendship between the allied peoples." The party is convinced that the League of Nations, if it is not hampered, will realize the noble hopes which were placed in it and will give to the world a durable peace founded on right."

### Public Liberty Defended

With regard to the Vatican it evoked the past of the Radical Party and the struggle for the separation of church and state. We are, it said, unshakably faithful to that past and will not allow to be destroyed the work of the Republic. We hold as being above discussion the laws of secularism which have assured to the country liberty of conscience and religious peace, and we oppose energetically all attempts to resume relations with the Vatican or to endow confessional schools.

"We defend public liberty, notably the right of trade unions against inadmissible measures of repression. Although desirous of maintaining order and assuring the good working of public services, we would allow officials to unite—placing them under a régime which would guarantee them against arbitrary acts."

As for the revision of the Constitution of which so much has been said the Congress is definitely antagonistic. It does not deny that public authorities could be placed more in harmony with the democratic instincts of the country, but it suggests that in the present circumstances the revision of the Constitution would raise legitimate discontent and would provoke without necessity a political crisis dangerous for national accord.

### Tax on Capital Favored

The party favors a tax on capital. The basis of fiscal justice," it says, "is part of our national patrimony. We will not cease to fight against excessive augmentation of taxes upon consumption, and to demand the application of progressive taxes upon income, and the institution of a tax upon capital. We hope that speculators and profiteers, all bad citizens who have gained by their country's difficulties and still enjoy a scandalous impunity, will be made to surrender their ill-gotten gains.

After declaring for a reform in educational methods, it goes on to demand one year of military service from French citizens. At present every Frenchman serves three years in the army—a serious interruption of a young man's studies—and it is proposed by the government to reduce the period of service to two years.

### Senatorial Election Soon

There will presently be a senatorial election, a section of the Senate retiring, and the Radical Party means to make a big effort to win seats in this assembly. At present the Senate is more advanced than the Chamber and if the Radicals win they will be in a position to oppose any measures which they consider reactionary proposed by the Chamber. There are some political prophets who foresee a deadlock between the two Houses in the event of the Radicals' success; a deadlock which would only be overcome by a dissolution of the Chamber and a new electoral appeal to the country.

In these circumstances it is of extreme importance that the party should be united, should have a def-

nite program and should be strictly disciplined. There was some discussion on the tendency to split up into mere factions or to join with other associations, leagues, parties, groups. The congress decided that its decisions should be obeyed by all the members under pain of exclusion. Nevertheless it was considered advisable to join up with other forces of the Left—The Moderate Socialists for example, and if possible to form a Bloc Gauches in opposition to the Bloc National.

### Papal Authority Opposed

The project of sending an ambassador to the Vatican was certainly the chief question for the Radicals. They are unanimously against any change in the present opposition of France to Papal authority in any political form, even on grounds of expediency and in the interests of French diplomacy. It was with enthusiasm that it was resolved that any Radical who votes in favor of the Vatican shall immediately be expelled from the party. It is certain that if the Bloc National persists in its intentions of linking the Quai d'Orsay with the Vatican, there will be a great political and religious struggle again in France.

In the same way the party was very emphatic about any tampering with the Constitution and Mr. Millerand was personally attacked. In the old days the Radicals were for revision but they are now against because the revision will be made by a majority that they consider reactionary. Mr. Lucien Le Foyer expressed the opposition clearly when he said that the only purpose of the revisionists at this moment is to give greater power to the President. Any attempt to give by law a large measure of personal power to Mr. Millerand will encounter the most strenuous resistance.

The conclusions which were reached after long deliberations dealt with all the subjects which are now uppermost in French minds, with the possible exception of foreign politics which were hardly touched upon. Nevertheless, the declaration referred to the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. "If we are to obtain what is due," said the declaration, "we must above all count upon our own firmness. But our party desires to maintain the present alliance and to develop a second friendship between the allied peoples." The party is convinced that the League of Nations, if it is not hampered, will realize the noble hopes which were placed in it and will give to the world a durable peace founded on right."

**ROOTS OF MASONRY TRACED TO ANTIQUITY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the largest Masonic services ever held in Ireland has just been held in the Province of Down at Hillsborough. Over 500 brethren were present wearing the regalia of their various degrees, the procession being both imposing and picturesque. The service was held in the parish church, built by an ancestor of a prominent Irish Mason, Lord Arthur Hill. The Rev. F. Matchett, who preached the sermon, said that the roots of Masonry lay buried in the dust of ages. The Mason's handbook had from hoary antiquity produced masterpieces of architecture which had till now baffled the learning of the antiquary to explain their structure, if not their origin, and the purpose which they served for the members of the human family of that age. An eloquent writer had described the finding of Masons' marks at Jerusalem as one of their capital discoveries coming upon the explorers as flashes of morning light.

A few weeks ago, the miners, on the other hand, have been turning the facts and figures over ever since. Rightly or wrongly, they have come to the stern conclusion that someone is getting an unjust share of the wealth they toil daily to produce. Put any human being with a feeling of injustice to work long hours hewing coal in the bowels of the earth; and what is more likely to happen than that it should burn its way into his thoughts until no advice of trusted leaders, nor fear of the consequences, will break his determination to do everything within his power to right the wrong.

### Issue to Be Forced

Those who are in a good position to judge the miners' process of thinking, are convinced that this, more than any other factor, caused the rejection of the scheme of the datum line, and indirectly, therefore, the strike. The story of an actual experience with miners only this summer will serve to reveal the reasons behind this conviction.

A professor, of reasonably moderate views but broad sympathies, spent a considerable portion of the summer months at a holiday guest house much frequented by miners. When the first party arrived he engaged them in conversation about the coal situation, and to his surprise found them much more interested about the question from a national point of view than from the standpoint of their own wages. "The government," they said, "have had the findings of the independent coal Commission to the effect that an industry so vital to the welfare of the nation as coal getting ought not to be the subject of private profit. The government have refused to act on the report of a commission they themselves had set up. Very well! We know the facts and figures, and we know to a fraction what the mines can bear before they become an unprofitable burden to their present owners. We intend to force the issue to that point, where the government will be compelled to do what they now refuse."

"This is a group of extremists" thought the professor, but a second

## LABOR'S VIEWPOINT NEEDS CLOSE STUDY

Rightly or Wrongly British Workers Consider Someone Is Getting Unjust Share of the Wealth They Toil to Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Newspaper readers on both sides of the Atlantic are by this time well informed as to the chief events of the recent Labor and unemployment unrest in Great Britain. On the surface these events lack any particularly novel features, and it is only a closer study of the undercurrents of passion and opinion that provide reliable data for a reasoned judgment. Without a knowledge of these currents the events themselves may be misleading.

The coal strike is a case in point. To the onlooker the difference between 2s. and 2s. per shift seems much too small a matter about which to plunge a whole nation into misery and possible bankruptcy. Is there no easier way out than this?

### No Action Taken

These are the questions thoughtful men and women in Great Britain are asking themselves in these first bleak days of winter. To find the answer they need go no further than the mind of the average worker in a coal pit. At the time of the Coal Commission here, shrewd observers remarked that so much light had been let into the whole problem of coal getting in this country that the industry could never again settle down on the old pre-war profit-making basis. The general public, notoriously short of memory about the things that do not appear impudently to concern it, have forgotten that episode in the history of the mining industry. The mine owners have good reason to try to forget the cross-examination by the representatives of the miners, and the government does not wish to be reminded that they have taken no action as a result of the findings of the commission.

The miners, on the other hand, have been turning the facts and figures over ever since. Rightly or wrongly, they have come to the stern conclusion that someone is getting an unjust share of the wealth they toil daily to produce. Put any human being with a feeling of injustice to work long hours hewing coal in the bowels of the earth; and what is more likely to happen than that it should burn its way into his thoughts until no advice of trusted leaders, nor fear of the consequences, will break his determination to do everything within his power to right the wrong.

### Anticipating the Holiday Season—November Sales

Everywhere, perhaps, but we believe none quite so worth your valuable while as Shillito's November markings on

and a third party came all equally well informed, equally convinced, and equally determined. Finally he was forced to do some hard thinking, and when the recent strike took place he was one of those who were not surprised that the miners, in face of starvation, and against the published advice of their leaders, voted against the datum line and for the strike.

It is only through a knowledge of these undercurrents of motive that a reasoned judgment can be formed as to the immediate future of British Labor politics.

Follows: "The news recently pub-

lished in the Madrid newspapers concerning supposed revolutionary strike movements in Portugal is entirely unfounded. A strike among the personnel of the state railways (in the south, the southeast, and the Minho and Douro) was planned, but the government immediately took the most rigorous measures, occupying the lines and stations with military forces so as to guarantee the traffic. The announced strike had no revolutionary character.

According to news received at the legation yesterday, the personnel of

the state railways has now decided to abandon the attempt to strike, and appealed to the government to withdraw the troops from the lines and stations, the services being now con-

tinued in complete normality. The news as to political revolutions is equally and absolutely devoid of foundation."

It is remarked that except in the case of the railway strike, as to which the announcement does not correspond with known facts, the ministerial statement does not go into details, nor make any reference to the serious state of things in the streets of Lisbon, at Setubal, and other places. The Madrid newspapers in printing the statement content themselves by observing that they have received the same kind of thing before, and that the statement is not only at variance with the news transmitted by independent news agencies but also with that contained in the Lisbon newspapers themselves.

## MEDICAL ATTITUDE AS TO VIVISECTION

**Large Numbers of Doctors, Says English Authority, Are in Sympathy With the Anti-Vivisection Campaign**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England—That the vivisection of animals inevitably results in the vivisection of human beings is the charge made by Arthur Middleton, organizing secretary of the Manchester branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, during the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The interviewer had asked him what opinion his experience had helped him to come to with regard to the attitude of the general medical practitioner toward vivisection.

"From the talks I have had with medical men in various towns, and from information I have been able to gather from others who have had similar talks, I am persuaded that large numbers of medical men are in sympathy with our campaign for the abolition of vivisection," said Mr. Middleton. "In many cases, however, they are afraid to say so, because of the pressure which would undoubtedly be brought to bear by the British Medical Association. Only the other day a well-known Manchester man, whose profession brings him into contact with many of the leading medical and other professional men of the city, told me that sympathy for our cause was not altogether lacking in these circles, but that owing either to the conservatism or the fear of their colleagues' opinion, they preferred to keep their views in the background."

But the time is rapidly approaching when these men will be forced, in the interests of their own profession, to take their stand by our side in the war against vivisection, for evidence accumulates that not only has vivisection not benefited humanity, but that the diseases which have been made the object of vivisectional research have increased in number and fatality, a fact which can be proved by anyone who will take the trouble to examine the Registrar General's reports.

### A New Method

Then again, the new move, led by Besredka, to discredit all the wonderful claims that have, at one time or another, been made for inoculation, is surely going to make conscientious medical men look upon us as friends and not as enemies of their profession.

Besredka discovered that rabbits inoculated with typhoid bacilli die—not a very wonderful discovery, of course, since vivisectors are always recording the death of their victims after inoculations. He also found that rabbits did not die if fed on typhoid germs, from which he argued that the correct and safe method of protecting the human body from disease was by administering germs through the mouth, and not through the skin.

The medical correspondent of The Times has been loudly sounding the praises of this new method and hails it as the new vaccination of the future. Not a word is said, of course, of all the failures and the damage caused by the old method of vaccination and inoculation. The fact is, continued Mr. Middleton, "Besredka has offered the inoculationists a way out of their accumulating difficulties, and naturally they will be glad to take it, and I venture to say that before long under-the-skin injections will follow a lot of other medical superstitions to oblivion."

### Vivisection Impracticable

"While we are always ready to seize upon every proof of the impracticability of vivisection, we never for a moment cease to insist that vivisection must be abolished because it is immoral. For this insistence we are dubbed by our opponents as sentimentalists who would allow sentiment to limit the accumulation of knowledge."

"Now the fact is," continued Mr. Middleton, "that our opponents themselves are guilty of this very sentimental interference which they deprecate, for when they are charged with experimenting upon hospital patients they go to a good deal of trouble to deny the charge, and to protest that no medical man would do such a thing. These people are best answered by the late Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, who wrote, 'As to man himself, it was not so long ago that medical men met with a passion of disavowal, what they regarded as an imputation, namely, the suggestion that experiments were tried on hospital patients. I assume the disavowal to be true; but why, if all pursuit of knowledge is lawful, should the imputation be resisted? The moment you come to distinguish between animals and man, you consent to limit the pursuit of knowledge by considerations not scientific but moral; and it is bad logic and a mere petitio principii to assume (which is the very point at issue) that these considerations avail for man but do not for animals. I hope that morals may always be too much for logic; it is permissible to express a fear that logic may some day be too much for morals.'

### Human Experimentation

"Vivisectors and pro-vivisectionists may protest as they like," went on Mr. Middleton, "but the fact remains that human experimentation inevitably follows the vivisection of animals, for did not Professor Starling declare before the Royal Commission on Vivisection that 'the last experiment must always be on the man,' and for the simple reason that no matter what

results have been gained in the vivisectional chamber, their effects on man are not known until tried. Hence the need for human material for the final experiment. And of these final experiments there is ample proof. Witness, for instance, the experiments of Dr. Neisser of Breslau, who inoculated a number of girls with a certain loathsome disease, and who, at the close of a lecture to the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society in which he described these experiments, was presented with the society's gold medal for 'distinguished work in medical science.' In this country the vivisection of criminals has been openly advocated. Dr. Preston King of Bath, for instance, wrote to the Lancet on September 30, 1905, a letter which not only revealed the depths to which some members of the medical profession were prepared to sink, but which unconsciously, but completely, admitted the failure of animal experimentation, for said he, 'Think for a moment what this would mean. At present we are wandering in the dark, seeking vainly for the light that these experiments alone could give.'

### FEDERAL AND STATE POWERS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In an important decision, which will have far-reaching effects over the whole Commonwealth, the full bench of the High Court of Australia has reversed previous judgments of the court and has found that commonwealth law is binding on state instrumentalities.

Prior to this judgment it had been decided that state railways were state instrumentalities and that under the doctrine of implied immunities they were not subject to the operation of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The new decision reverses this and makes the Commonwealth Court supreme. This means that state railwaymen may now seek the aid of the Federal Court. The possible interposition of a legal tribunal outside of state activity may introduce into state finance an uncertain factor and make the task of state treasurers much more difficult.

The question leading to the new decision arose on a case stated for the court by Mr. Justice Higgins. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers were the claimants in a plaint to which there were 844 respondents in various parts of Australia. Included in these respondents were the state minister for trading concerns, Western Australia, and two other state instrumentalities. The point raised was that these respondents were not private employers but represented the State of Western Australia:

1. Has the Parliament of the Commonwealth power to make laws binding on the states with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of one state; and

2. As to each of the respondents named in the special state, is the dispute which has been found to exist in fact between the claimants and the minister for trading concerns, western Australia, an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 51?

The chief justice, Mr. Justice Knox, and three of his colleagues, Mr. Justice Isaacs, Mr. Justice Rich, and Mr. Justice Starke, in a judgment as a majority of the bench, pointed out that an attempt to deduce any consistent rule from many decisions of the court in the past had not only failed but had disclosed an increasing entanglement and uncertainty, and a conflict both with the text of the Constitution and with distinct and clear declarations of law by the Privy Council. It had, therefore, been the duty of the court to turn to the Constitution itself, which was the political compact of the whole of the people of Australia.

### NEW ZEALAND GIFT TO BRITISH SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—When the British Government, during the war, bought New Zealand's wool clip, it agreed to pay to the farmers one-half of any profits made by the sale in Britain for civilian purposes of wool not required for the armies of the Allies. Some of the New Zealand farmers then proposed that this surplus profit should be put into sailors' fund, for the benefit of the dependents of British seamen. The gift, the farmers argued, would be a fitting recognition of the fact that but for the pluck and determination of the sailors, the wool could not have reached the markets at all. About one-fourth of the wool growers eventually agreed to apply their shares of the surplus profits in this way.

The surplus profits have proved larger than was expected. The British Government was able to put a considerable amount of wool into the market after satisfying the requirements of the armies, and the first installment paid to the New Zealand growers amounts to something over £1,600,000. It appears that many of the largest wool growers did not sign the agreement, but the payment to be made to the sailors' fund will exceed £250,000. This money is to be administered by a committee of farmers, who will be advised by representatives of the navy and the mercantile marine in London.

"Vivisectors and pro-vivisectionists may protest as they like," went on Mr. Middleton, "but the fact remains that human experimentation inevitably follows the vivisection of animals, for did not Professor Starling declare before the Royal Commission on Vivisection that 'the last experiment must always be on the man,' and for the simple reason that no matter what

### CONSPIRACY CASE IN EGYPT ENDED

**Affair Has Been Difficult for the Prosecution Owing to Intimidation of the Witnesses**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—As already stated, the remarkable conspiracy case in which 29 Egyptians were involved in a charge of conspiring against the government and the Sultan has at last come to a close. The military court before which proceedings took place, acquitted five of the accused, among whom was the well-known Coptic journalist Mikhail Kyriakas, and found the remainder guilty.

One of the principal prisoners was Abdul Rahman Bey Fahony, the secretary of the central committee of the Egyptian delegation and formerly a high government official. The effect of his being implicated in a far-reaching conspiracy which countenanced assassination and other violent means in order to reestablish the former Khedive and his retrograde régime in Egypt, may be considerable, though it is extremely improbable that the chief members of the delegation shared his views.

The case has been a very difficult one for the prosecution, as through intimidation, which was proved, witnesses have been few and many of those who have appeared are of a character whose evidence would require considerable confirmation. In spite of a brilliant defense of Abdul Rahman Bey by an eminent English counsel, who did not fail to take advantage of the difficult situation, Mr. Maxwell, counsel for the prosecution, was able to present a very fair case by patiently building up confirmatory evidence to support that of his witnesses.

In view of the fact that the Venetians and other societies involved in the conspiracy were secret societies, it is satisfactory that he was able to collect sufficient material to prove his case. It is to be hoped that the verdict will be a lesson which students, of which class the majority of the prisoners consisted, will take to heart. Too often in the last few years more attention has been paid to politics than to studies, taint which has touched even the schoolboy.

The fact that the Azhar in Cairo, the most important religious university in the Moslem world, has figured largely in the case as a center for political debate and intrigue calls for considerable modification of the existing regulations, which, for instance, do not permit a policeman duty to enter the building. During the trial the police methods have frequently been frankly criticized by the Judge Advocate, criticism which will certainly result in an overhauling of the system with a view to greater efficiency.

The unwinding of this tangle of intrigue in public has certainly done much good and much credit is due to those who have persisted, in spite of difficulties and threats, in arriving at the truth, and especially, perhaps, to Judge Linton Thorp, who has upheld the finest traditions of the English race in patience, courage, sagacity, and absolute impartiality. That the case should have been handled in so masterly a way at a time when the political situation was somewhat delicate is very satisfactory.

### BOLSHEVIST MENACE TO AFGHANISTAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—All reports from the frontier indicate the anxiety caused by the advance of the Bolsheviks into Turkestan and the ancient Khanates. Refugees from beyond the border are fleeing into India by the Khyber pass, the Chitral and other routes. These people include Russians, Austrians, Germans, Chinese and Bohemians, all fleeing from the brutality and robbery of the Bolsheviks. The violation of Bokhara, whose integrity the Bolsheviks had guaranteed, has raised a ferment in Afghanistan, where it is feared that the Bolsheviks may next turn their attention. The Amir of Bokhara is in flight either to Kabul or to Mazar-i-Sherif, and the Amir of Afghanistan has sent assurances of sympathy and protection against the Bolsheviks to him. For many months past the Bolsheviks have been playing with the Afghans, as was apparent to the outside world, but their true color is now being perceived by the Amir and his advisers.

The offensive against India prompted by the Bolshevik agents has not been the victory for the Afghans which they led to believe would be the case, and the fair dealing shown by the Indian Government at the conclusion of hostilities, followed as it has been by the characteristic cruelty shown by the Bolsheviks in Bokhara, has completely disillusioned the Amir. Nadir Khan and his brother, who have been in direct communication with the Bolsheviks and the Turks, are in deep disgrace, as are all the pro-Bolshevik counselors of the Amir, and those in favor are men such as Mahomed Tarzo and Ghulam

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## SEVEN ELEVENS STILL UNBEATEN

**Georgia School of Technology.**  
However, Is Favored to Win  
in the Southern Intercollegiate  
Athletic Association Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Seven football teams remain undefeated in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship, each having had two more games to be played. The successful southern teams which have thus far kept their slates clean, so far as Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association games go, are as follows: The Georgia School of Technology, Tulane University, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Alabama, University of Georgia, Virginia Military Institute, and Washington and Lee University.

Centre College of Danville, Kentucky, remained undefeated until the game with Georgia Tech in Atlanta, in which the Golden Tornado scored a 24-to-0 victory over the team which played the Harvard University team so well only the week previous to the Tech game. Tech should have scored even another touchdown in the final period of the Tech-Centre game, had not J. W. Harlan '22 fumbled after carrying the ball over the Centre goal line from the four-yard line.

University of Georgia seems to have a fair chance at the championship, having already played several first-class southern colleges without a defeat. The Red and Black, however, has one tie game on its record, as a result of its battle with the University of Virginia eleven last Saturday, when the two teams battled to a scoreless tie. Georgia only defeated the Furman University of Greenville, South Carolina, 7 to 0 early in the season. Furman, as a rule, has always proven a comparatively weak team in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The Georgia eleven also barely won a 7-to-5 victory over Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which hitherto had remained undefeated. This game between Georgia and Auburn has been, up to now, the surprise of the southern football season, as Auburn was conceded the victory previous to the game.

University of Alabama meets Georgia on Thanksgiving Day, and as this eleven has also a season of victories, one of these two elevens will be eliminated from the championship at the completion of this game. Alabama has had an easy schedule this year, the only game of merit she has won being her triumph over Vanderbilt University by a 14-to-7 margin. Alabama Polytechnic Institute defeated Vanderbilt 56 to 6. Georgia is the favorite for Thanksgiving Day.

Tulane University does not seem to have a good claim for the title thus far, as she has not played any of the stronger elevens. The Greenbacks meet Mississippi A. & M. tomorrow, however, and, following this combat, one of these teams will be eliminated, the latter also being another undefeated eleven up to the present time.

Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University are two Virginia teams which are still in the running for the championship. The latter plays the strong Alabama Polytechnic Institute eleven in Birmingham tomorrow, and it is hard to pick the winner. Virginia Polytechnic Institute plays the Catholic University, but this game will have no bearing on the S. I. A. A. championship.

From its remarkable record of the year, it is generally conceded throughout the south that Georgia Tech has the best team and will doubtless win the title. The only defeat of the season was met at the hands of the University of Pittsburgh eleven, the Panthers winning in Philadelphia by a 10-to-3 score. This is the only time Tech has been scored on up to now. The Golden Tornado victories have been overwhelming with the exception of the game last Saturday with Clemson College, in which the entire second team played the whole game, not a varsity man being used throughout the contest. The Golden Tornado meets Georgetown University tomorrow, and her last game of the season will be played on Thanksgiving Day with Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Should Tech win the two remaining games on her schedule, the title is almost certain to come into her hands.

## ESPERANTO PLANS NO RACE IN NEAR FUTURE

**GLoucester, Massachusetts**—Fishing interests here have given no serious thought to the prospect of a race next April between the fishing schooner Esperanto, international champion of the North Atlantic, and the schooner yacht Undaunted, whose owner, F. R. Mayer of New York, has challenged the fishermen to a meeting. B. A. Smith, owner of the Esperanto, said yesterday that the time named by Mr. Mayer was a busy season in the fisheries. "We are in the fishing, not the racing business," he said.

An elimination race among the schooners sailing out of Gloucester is to be held next fall to determine which shall represent the port in the renewal of the series at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and until that time, racing probably is out of the question.

Alfred Johnson of Brookline, a close friend of Mr. Mayer, through whom the challenge was brought to Gloucester, said yesterday that Mr. Mayer's purpose was to keep up the

interest in the merchant marine aroused by the international contest and that it was merely a desire to race his yacht. Mr. Johnson added that it had been proposed that after the race for the fisherman's cup of Halifax next year, the Undaunted might race the American boat back to Gloucester and that a cup might be offered for such a contest.

## PENN WILL PLAY TORONTO ELEVEN

**Two Universities Are to Meet in an Exhibition Soccer Football Game at the Stadium in Ontario**

### CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGiate RUGBY STANDING

	W.	L.	P.C.
McGill University	3	1	.750
University of Toronto	2	1	.667
Queens University	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—One of the biggest attractions in soccer football which has taken place in Toronto in some years will be played here on Wednesday, November 24, when the University of Pennsylvania will play an exhibition game with the first team of the University of Toronto at the local Stadium.

Tomorrow will be one of the biggest athletic days in the history of the University of Toronto. Queens University of Kingston and Varsity meet in the final schedule game of the Senior Rugby Union; the intermediate teams of the two colleges meet in the first of the home-and-home games for the intermediate Rugby championship; the senior soccer teams of the same college meet in the final of the soccer championship, while the second varsity soccer team meets the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, Ontario, in the intermediate final.

In addition the intercollegiate cross-country race will be run here, McGill, Queens, Royal Military College and Varsity competing.

W. B. Ramsay, defense player of the University of Toronto hockey team, last season's intercollegiate champion and runner-up for the Dominion championship, has been elected captain of this season's team. The president of the team is P. F. McIntyre, who was Ramsay's partner on the defense.

## BETHLEHEM PUT OUT OF CHALLENGE RACE

**NEW YORK, New York**—The Bethlehem soccer team was eliminated for the second year from the United States Football Association championship series, when it lost in the second round to the eleven representing the Erie Athletic Association of Newark, New Jersey. It was a close game, as the score of 4 to 3 attest, and a crowd estimated at 8000 was kept in almost constant suspense. Things brightened for Bethlehem in the final minute of play, when the former champions forced a corner, but the whistle blew before a further try for goal could be made. The summary:

Ralph Greenleaf	-0	1	0	0	1	7	3	18	3	13	16
6	12	1	0	0	1	7	3	0	2	0	0
0	0	7	12	—	Scratches	5	High	run	18		
Arthur Woods	-0	2	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	21	0	0	0	4	0	0	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Referee	J. H. Lewis										

Score—Erie 4, Bethlehem 3.

Knowles, Stark, for Erie; Brittain, E. Schofield, Linesmen—T. Cunningham and A. Espin. Time—Two 45-min. periods.

TRANSLANTIC RACE PROPOSED

**Yachting Followers Believe That a General International Event May Replace the Cup Races**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With no definite indication that there will be a race for the America's Cup next summer, a Canadian challenge apparently having faded out of the reckoning, the present revival of interest in deep-sea racing by vessels more substantial than racing shells has given rise to a new consideration—namely, that the biggest race of the next season might very well be a trans-Atlantic contest open to all the world.

The victory of the Esperanto over the Delawana of Halifax was welcomed in yachting circles here as the forerunner of a rejuvenation of deep-sea racing. Even before Capt. M. L. Welch won that last exciting race, the coming season was expected to be one of the most active in the history of American yachting. The height of the season's interest, without doubt, will not center in more or less unsatisfactory contests between sleek racing machines off Ambrose Light, but rather upon races between larger and more seaworthy craft which will not scoop for home when the wind blows strong.

Already the Esperanto is due for at least one race of this sort. In April she will race the schooner yacht Undaunted over a 200-mile ocean course, somewhere off this coast. The Esperanto has received other challenges, and opinion here is that she will be hard put to it to preserve intact the leadership she gained off Halifax.

All this has given rise to talk of a trans-Atlantic race for deep sea craft, fishing schooners or yachts. Such a race should be open to craft from any country without restriction as to size, practically the only limitation being that none should carry a motor. Start could be made off Ambrose Light, under free-for-all conditions, regardless of weather; and the finish could be off some such favorable port as Ostend, Belgium. The chief necessity for initiating such a contest would be the offer of an incentive in the form of an international trophy, and it is believed this would be forthcoming if there was a strong demand for such a race.

Both the Esperanto and the Delawana would be eligible for such a contest. So would the Undaunted, whose owner, F. R. Thayer of this city, vice commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club and member of the Royal Yacht Club, believes she, as a schooner yacht, can prove herself as fast as the famous Gloucester fishing craft. There are at least a half dozen fishing schooners and yachts along this coast which would be eligible for this race.

Canada might be expected to enter, and an effort could be made to arouse interest on the South American coast.

### SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES

#### GEORGIA TECH ALABAMA UNIV.

44—Wie. Forest 0 45—Birming. So. 0

55—Oglethorpe 0 57—Miss. Col. 0

66—Davidson 0 33—Howard 0

44—Vanderbilt 0 21—Seawane 0

3—Pittsburgh 10 21—Clemson 0

24—Centre 0 14—Vanderbilt 7

7—Clemson 0

— 21 218 7

TULANE 0 48—Ghadel 0

2—Miss. College 0 27—So. Carolina 0

0—Duke Inst. 0 7—Furman 0

22—Miss. Univ. 0 27—Oglethorpe 3

0—Michigan 21 7—Auburn 50

7—Georgia 0 6—Virginia 0

14—Florida 0 6—Virginia 0

— 21 118 3

GEORGIA UNIV. 0 48—Hartford 0

27—Western 0 27—So. Carolina 0

0—Indiana 24 22—Virginia 6

33—So. Military 0 35—Catawba 0

12—La. State 7 27—Penn. 7

7—Tennessee 7 21—N. C. State 9

20—Mississippi 0 23—N. Carolina 0

— 28 264 31

ALABAMA P. I. VANDERBILT

88—Howard 0 54—Birming. So. 0

14—Cp. Benning 20—Tennessee 0

21—Clemson 0 6—Ga. Tech. 0

56—Vanderbilt 6—Auburn 50

6—Georgia 7 29—Kentucky 0

49—Birm. South. 7—Alabama 14

238 15 107 114

CENTRE WASH. & LEE

66—Morris-Harv. 0 27—Wake Forest 0

12—Howard 0 0—Princeton 34

55—Transylvania 0 49—Roanoke 7

14—Harvard 31 13—Virg. P. I. 0

0—Georgia T. 24 7—West. Virg. 14

34—Depauw 0 —

289 55 96 55

### ST. LOUIS BUYS MANN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Leslie Mann, outfielder with the Boston Nationals, has been purchased by the St. Louis Cardinals, according to an announcement by Business Manager W. E. Haggard of the Braves. Mann, who was with the pennant-winning club in 1914 and later with the Chicago Cubs and Federal Leaguers, is at present a director of athletics at Houston, Texas.

Both the Esperanto and the Delawana would be eligible for such a contest. So would the Undaunted, whose owner, F. R. Thayer of this city, vice commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club and member of the Royal Yacht Club, believes she, as a schooner yacht, can prove herself as fast as the famous Gloucester fishing craft. There are at least a half dozen fishing schooners and yachts along this coast which would be eligible for this race. Canada might be expected to enter, and an effort could be made to arouse interest on the South American coast.

Interest in the fishing, not the racing business," he said.

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interest in the merchant marine

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# EDUCATIONAL

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—One of the first concerns of the leaders of Japan after the Restoration of 1868, was the question of national education. At the time when Prince Ito was devoting all his energies toward the formation of a constitution, educational thinkers were also busying themselves in the interests of the state. Chief of these pioneers was Fukuzawa, a man renowned for his wisdom and foresight, to which was allied a large human sympathy and understanding. Besides founding the Keio University and the "Jiji Shimpō"—a leading Japanese daily newspaper—he was largely instrumental in establishing the present excellent elementary system of education throughout the length and breadth of the country, thereby providing the means of giving every child in Japan a fair start in life.

A child can begin school life at the age of three years. Kindergartens are maintained by each district, and are usually held in a separate building to the primary school. Both men and women, usually trained, are employed as teachers. The hours for the young pupils are from 9 till 12, and their curriculum comprises singing, games and drill, as well as all the devices of modern kindergarten. This portion of the education is not compulsory.

Like the kindergartens, the primary schools are maintained both by the district and privately. The district pays for the school building, for the teachers' salaries and for the upkeep of the school, from the proceeds of certain taxes allotted for the purpose. If, as sometimes happens in country districts, the community is unable to put up the building, the central government comes to their help and contributes toward the maintenance.

The tuition fee for all primary schools in Tokyo is uniform, one-fifth of a yen per month for the entire eight-year course. If a parent is actually unable to pay, the school authorities always remit the obligation. All children are compelled to attend some school from the age of 7 till 12.

No particular uniform is required beyond the school insignia, which is worn by the boys on their caps. When Japanese clothes are worn, both boys and girls are supposed to wear "shakama"—the wide pleated skirt over the kimono.

Boys and girls attend the same school throughout the primary courses, but are placed in different classes. The studies are essentially the same. The girls being taught sewing, where the boys are taught some manual training. Reading, writing, drawing, singing, drill, moral training and easy arithmetic are taught the first years of primary school. Both Japanese and Arabic figures are taught from the beginning.

When the pupil finishes primary school there are a number of choices open to him. He can either enter a middle school or one of the many different kinds of industrial school, or, what is done by the greater number, he can enter the higher primary school.

The course in this department lasts for only two years, and is intended as a finishing course for those who do not care for, or cannot afford, a higher education. These schools are maintained by the district in the same way as the ordinary primary schools, and the tuition fee is three-fifths of a yen per month. The studies are advanced courses of the subjects taught in the ordinary primary school.

Should he prefer to enter an industrial school, the student then has to decide which course he is most interested in: whether agricultural, technical or commercial, industrial arts, forestry, sericulture, navigation, or other highly specialized studies.

In the girls' higher school, the course lasts for three years only. Domestic economy, sewing, etiquette, etc., are taught in these schools, and history, writing, etc. All of these schools are greatly overcrowded today.

The boys' middle school is not maintained by the district, but by the city or prefecture. This course lasts for five years, and the fee for tuition is about four yen a month. The studies here includes moral training, Chinese and Japanese languages, foreign languages including English, history and geography, arithmetic and mathematics, biology, chemistry and other branches.

The branches of higher education that are open to a graduate of middle school are law, economics, literature, chemistry, art, religion, music, and many other lines of specialization. All of these schools are filled to their full capacity. Technical schools and the universities—of which there are three in Tokyo—both the government institutions and private schools are able to accommodate only about 30 per cent of the number that apply for admittance.

The essential unity of the United States as a Nation is never more conclusively proved than by the rapidity with which Californian and Texan and New Englander find common ground in a higher school of learning, and are assimilated by the fraternity around them, says an editorial in *The Phillips Bulletin* of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. The editorial begins by pointing to the hundreds of young Americans, converging from all sections of the country, each bringing with him his own local prejudices, his own accumulated experiences, his own peculiar ways of living; that for a crowded day or two there is chaos, and boys, new and old, rush wildly and often aimlessly to and fro, nobody

seeming settled or satisfied. Then, almost of a sudden, the transformation has taken place, all are working together in almost perfect accord and understanding.

## ECOLE NORMALE DE MUSIQUE, PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Ecole Normale de Musique in the rue Jouffroy is a young Paris institution which is making itself known to those who are interested in music from the educational standpoint. It is intended to supplement the Conservatoire, not in any way to rival the Conservatoire, which will continue to be regarded as the great music school of France. One may say that the Conservatoire aims at turning out singers and players, while the Ecole Normale aims at turning out teachers and professors of music.

At this moment when it is being contended that music should be a compulsory subject in all the schools, an effort is being made to develop the Ecole Normale. The French are naturally an artistic people and great lovers of music. Hitherto in the schools there has been a perfunctory teaching of solfa, but it may be doubted if the school singing was of much use to anybody. What is now proposed is that music shall be a serious item in the curriculum. It would appear probable that this view will prevail, and every pupil will be taught music in some form or other—instrumental and vocal music.

Obviously the supply of music teachers will not be sufficient if this proposal comes into effect. The Ecole Normale has then a useful place beside the Conservatoire. The professors who have offered their aid this year are among the best musicians of France. There are Henry Rabaud, Roger Ducasse, Florent Schmitt, Mile, Marguerite Long, Reynaldo Hahn, Ritter Clampli, and Alfred Cortot who have taken up the charge of classes.

Germany has possessed similar schools for a long time. They were founded at Berlin, Frankfort, Leipzig and elsewhere. The object and the organization was similar to the object and organization of the Ecole Normale. That is to say, the chief aim was the formation of professors of music rather than what might be termed practitioners, whose influence should make itself felt in the music world. It is largely owing to these institutions that German musical erudition stands so high. It is hoped that the French Ecole Normale will give France a similar place. Students from all nations, including the Scandinavian countries and America, are already flocking to this center. The Ecole differs essentially from the Conservatoire in that it is rather for students who desire to be housed within its walls, whereas the Conservatoire is purely a school in which one studies several hours each day or each week. For the foreigner this is an important difference. Indeed the Conservatoire has rather discouraged the foreigner by limiting the number who may be admitted.

One may continue the comparison of the two schools by saying that the Conservatoire receives pupils who have passed a sufficiently difficult examination and seeks to develop and perfect them as specialists of an instrument. The Ecole receives pupils of all grades of instruction and seeks to make them musicians who shall be proficient in every branch of musical knowledge. The Ecole Normale has the special design of giving a superior musical education which would be profitable even to a virtuoso.

Certainly the Ecole Normale, in thus making professors rather than artists, in endeavoring to complete the general knowledge of artists, fulfills a real want.

## FEDERATION OF CLASS TEACHERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Federation of Class Teachers aims at giving special expression to the views and interests of English primary teachers who are not heads of schools. Not seldom it is to be found in the van of school reforms, and this year's conference at Ipswich confirms its progressive character. The principal resolution put down by the council and carried almost unanimously, deserves to be closely studied as an indication of the direction in which many thoughtful teachers are looking. It runs as follows:

"This conference is of opinion that in any reconstruction of the education system the primary school should be regarded as of paramount importance, and that the education therein given should be a sound preparation for higher education of varied type and for the duties of citizenship. It is of opinion that the nursery schools should be definitely attached to the infants' departments of primary schools, and that the secondary school system should be organized only for continuative purposes, and should not therefore provide in any respect an alternative to the primary course."

"It is further of opinion that the national system of education should therefore be based upon the idea of full-time instruction up to the age of 16 years, and that the proposed day continuance schools should have no permanent place in the system. If provided as a temporary expedient they should offer a curriculum which should be liberal, humanistic and recreative, while gradually developing a vocational bias not directed to any particular industry."

## SCHOOL MUSIC

In Elementary Grades in Great Britain  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Considerable time and attention has been given this autumn to the subject of music in the London County Council schools and other elementary schools of Great Britain. For some time past class-singing has had its regular place in the school curriculum and insistence has been laid upon sight-reading taught on the tonic sol-fa method.

The question now being asked in the more earnest musical circles is: "Does the Board of Education really believe that music can be taught in this way—taught to every one, by anyone?" There is an old English proverb which says, "You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink"; and all the class singing in the world will not make a child musical unless he can be taught to love and understand the music he is singing.

All children like to make a noise, and therefore the classes for singing are not unpopular. On the contrary, it is, in the opinion of the children, a comparatively pleasant manner of getting through one of those tedious hours that have to be spent in school. But what do they learn? Voice production is a subject far too exact and serious to be taught with any thoroughness by teachers who have not been specially trained in it themselves.

Music is at present merely one of the numerous subjects in the ordinary school course, and it is as compulsory for the ordinary teacher to take the classes as it is for the ordinary pupil to attend them. What does the average school-teacher know of "the forward tone"? What instructions does he or she give to help the pupil to acquire it? A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, since incorrect production is practically sure to bring in its train the habit of singing out of tune.

The system of obliging every teacher to take classes for singing and sight-reading is fundamentally wrong. Music is an art, and cannot be contained within set rules. If it is sufficiently important to be taught at all, it is sufficiently important to be taught well, and since not even the finest and most specialized training in the world will make a musician of one who has not been endowed with the musical faculty, it is obviously unfair to expect such a one to teach music to children—unfair both to the teacher and to the children.

For this reason those who have the welfare of the future generation at heart are giving time and thought to the devising of a new system, based on different lines, to be proposed in place of the one at present in vogue for teaching music in elementary schools. This proposed innovation takes as its root idea the point of view that it is more valuable to learn appreciation of an art than to make feeble efforts to become an exponent. Why try to teach children sight-reading unless they show aptitude for music?

How many people read from score? The ordinary music-lover goes to concerts and listens, and it is the number of these musical listeners—which should be increased—which must be increased—if music is to become a living factor in English life. What England needs is not executions but audiences. Love of music has first to be encouraged among the people, who must be guided, when young and adaptable, to prefer good music.

How is this to be corrected? By the careful cultivation of taste in all cases where the child shows musical inclination.

To force an unmusical child to attend sight-reading classes is not going to aid his development, while his presence in the class is likely to prove an actual hindrance to the development of the really musical children. One backward child may delay the progress of a whole class and musical inability is a rigid bar to progress. Therefore a system which makes music a compulsory subject is a system which is likely seriously to hinder the advancement of the children most fitted to benefit by the instruction.

Not the least of the difficulties at present is that it is hard to find literature on music of the type to hold the attention of children. There is great need for a set of books on various musical subjects written with the intention of interesting children. With the help of such books it would be easier for the teachers to undertake their work. At present the whole subject suffers from the lack of a standard, the teachers in some cases being so deficient in musical taste that they give their classes songs of the most trivial type.

One of the first steps toward reform should certainly be a plan for teaching the teachers whose education has suffered hitherto from the same drawbacks as those which beset their pupils. It is, therefore, thought that the training colleges would be well advised to institute a special musical course, which young teachers of real musical ability should be encouraged to take, and which should entitle the successful student to a special post as music teacher in the schools. In short, musical ability should be encouraged and given opportunities; not held back as it is by the present futile efforts to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

The tonic sol-fa system has reigned in the London County Council schools for so many years that it may be hard to dethrone. The reformers do not intimate that it should be abandoned, but merely that the amount of time given to sight-reading classes on the tonic sol-fa system and to the study of its peculiar notation should be considerably lessened so that more time

might be available for musical instruction of a different kind.

One of the faults of the present system seems to be that the children are given no opportunities at school to hear music other than that provided by their own attempts to sing. Concerts for children, with programs of good music such as they can understand and learn honestly to enjoy, should be provided by the municipalities. This would be the best means possible of training future audiences, who would learn to desire and to demand good music, thereby raising the whole standard of the art in England. At present the popularity of bad music is indisputable. Why not go a step further, and form small orchestras among promising children? This would take the whole matter of their musical education a long stride forward, for by this means the executors could develop their talents and give concerts of good music to the number of children who gain the most advantage from the rôle of listener.

In old days, music was naturally associated with dancing, and this dancing served as a national bond of union and an outlet for moods which might have become harmful if suppressed. Why cannot British educational authorities reestablish this national custom, and include folk-dancing in the curriculum?

If a nation is contented, it will keep out of mischief, and if children have plenty of innocent fun, they will not seek diversion in undesirable ways. Coax the spirit of content and good will to develop early in youth by giving them the chance of simple pleasure. Folk songs and folk dances—innocent gayety and beauty combined—will develop in English children a sense of rhythm and a love of all that is best in music far more efficiently than classes to teach them to read at sight songs that mean nothing to them and that many of them have insufficient ear to sing in tune.

In the pending inquiry as to salaries, Irish teachers have had a sharp skirmish with the Dublin officials.

The devising of a permanent scheme

is left in the hands of the Arbitration Board, but that board considered it necessary to obtain, in the first place, expert opinion as to teachers' conditions of service and other matters which would affect salaries. They, therefore, referred the whole question to a conference representative of the Treasury, the commissioners of national education and the teachers, in the hope that these three parties would themselves agree on a scale which the Arbitration Board could afterward ratify. But the Irish National Teachers Organization, which was the body appointed to act for the teachers, were left for a considerable time without any indication that the conference would be summoned. This caused much uneasiness, which was only increased by the information obtained by a correspondent of one of the principal Dublin newspapers, who made it his business to ascertain from the National Education office what had caused the delay. A high official in that department told the correspondent that, as a matter of fact, negotiations between the National Board and the Treasury had been going on for some time. More than that, a new scale had been agreed upon by both parties, and when some minor details had been adjusted, the whole proposal would be submitted to the teachers to accept or reject. It is easy to imagine what a commotion was caused by this revelation, especially as the initial salaries, both for men and women, were said to be below general expectation. What teachers desired especially to know was whether or not the commissioners of national education were themselves privy to this line of action.

Calling their organization a business undertaking, the business being "altruism, pure and simple," the Alumni Association of Lehigh University has started out on its "crucial year," to discover if it is not true after all that the majority of men prefer giving to receiving. Of course, the association exists in order to serve the advancement of the children most fitted to benefit by the instruction.

Mr. R. B. Angus is the honorary chairman of the campaign committee, while Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, is the active chairman of the executive. Others actively interested in the campaign work are Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal; Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal Star; Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Montagu Allan, and a committee of 150 prominent men in Montreal's banking, transportation, shipping and general business circles. In addition there is a strong committee of the Graduates' Society with branches throughout Canada and a membership in many parts of the world.

Twelve pamphlets, each of which deals with a special phase of McGill's activities and each written by an expert on that subject, have been prepared and are being mailed in rotation to a list of about 14,000 known friends of McGill. Pamphlets already sent out include:

"The Library of McGill," written by Dr. G. R. Lomer, librarian of the university; "The Cost of Education," written by Dr. J. A. Nicholson, registrar of McGill; "Women and McGill," written by Miss Ethel Hurlburt, warden of the Royal Victoria College. "The Needs of McGill" gives a summary of the most urgent requirements of the university for buildings and equipment.

In his statement on the cost of education, Dr. Nicholson points out that an arts degree granted for the season of 1919-20 cost the student only \$240 in fees, whereas the cost of his education to the university was no less than \$2,752.

Stephen Leacock, who is professor of political economy, has written the pamphlet on "Students' Residences." Dean Adams, pleading for McGill's Museum, refers to the excellent teaching in connection with the Redpath and other collections, but points out that the buildings are crowded to capacity. Funds are required to endow the new McCord Museum and to extend the collections.

## EDUCATION NOTES

The present and the former vice-chancellor of Sheffield University have been speaking in close agreement about the many and difficult problems which affect secondary schools and universities. Sir Henry Hadlow described how headmasters sometimes came to him and complained that six form boys, on reaching the university, had to mark time for the first year, going again over ground already covered at school. Mr. Fisher, supporting Sir Henry, termed such overlapping the "ragged fringe" between the secondary school and university. He considered that more systematic thought ought to be given to all the questions relating to the adjustment of secondary school studies with those of the universities than had hitherto been the case. He also drew attention to the inadequacy of many of the textbooks which were issued in schools. The meeting at which Mr. Fisher and Sir Henry Hadlow put forward their views was called in order to form an advisory consultative committee at Sheffield. This is a movement initiated by the university authorities, with the object of bringing together representatives of the local education authority, the university and the secondary schools, with the objects indicated above. Sir Henry Hadlow has accepted the chairmanship of the council.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Mr. John Bradford's "Try-Weekly"

Not far from John's school on the square stood another log cabin, from which another and much more splendid light streamed out across the wilderness; this being the printing-room and book-bindery of the great Mr. John Bradford. . . .

On this evening of the ball at the home of General James Wilkinson, the great Mr. Bradford was out of town, and that most unluckily; for the occasion—in addition to all the pleasure that it would furnish to the ladies—was designed as a means of calling together the leaders of the movement to separate Kentucky from the Union; and the idea may have been, that the great Mr. Bradford, having written one fine speech to celebrate her entrance, could as easily turn out a finer one to celebrate her withdrawal.

It must not be inferred that his absence had any political significance. He had merely gone a few days previous to the little settlement at Georgetown—named for the great George—to lay in a supply of paper for his Weekly, and had been detained there by heavy local rains, not risking so dry an article of merchandise either by pack-horse or open wagon under the dripping trees. Paper was very scarce in the wilderness and no man could afford to let a single piece get wet.

In setting out on his journey, he had instructed his sole assistant—a young man by the name of Charles O'Bannon—as to his duties in the meantime; he was to cut some new capital letters out of a block of dogwood in the office, and also some small letters where the type fell short; to collect if possible some unpaid subscriptions—this being one of the advantages that an editor always takes of his own absence—in particular to call upon certain merchants for arrears in advertisements; and he was to receive any lost articles that might be sent in to be advertised, or return such as should be called for by their owners; with other details appertaining to the establishment.

O'Bannon had performed his duties as he had been told—reserving for himself, as always, the right of a personal construction. He had addressed a written appeal to the non-paying subscribers, declaring that the Gazette had now become a Try-Weekly, since Mr. Bradford had to try hard every week to get it out by the end; he had collected from several delinquent advertisers; whittled out three new capital letters, and also the face of Mr. Bradford and one of his legs; taken charge with especial interest of Lost and Found; and was now ready for other duties.

On this evening of the ball he was sitting in the office.

In one corner of the room stood a worn hand-press with two dog-skin

inking-balls. Between the logs of the wall near another corner a horizontal iron bar had been driven, and from the end of this bar hung a saucer-shaped iron lamp filled with bear-oil. Out of this off stuck the end of a cotton rag for a wick; which being set on fire, filled the room with a strong smell and a feeble, murky, flickering light. . . .

That he expected to be at the party tonight might have been inferred from his dress: a blue broadcloth coat with yellow gilt buttons; a swan's-down waistcoat with broad stripes of red and white; a pair of dove-colored corded-velvet pantaloons with three large yellow buttons on the hips; and a neckcloth of fine white cambric. . . .

He had just risen to pinch the wick in the lamp overhead when a knock sounded on the door, and to his surprise and displeasure—for he thought he had bolted it—there entered without waiting to be bidden a low, broad-chested, barefooted, blond fellow, his brown-tow breeches rolled up to his knees, showing a pair of fine white calves; a clean shirt thrown open at the neck and rolled up to the elbows, displaying a noble pair of arms; a ruddy shine on his good-humoured face; a drenched look about his short, thick, whitish hair; and a comfortable smell of soap emanating from his entire person.

Seeing him, O'Bannon looked less displeased; but keeping his seat, he said, with an air of sarcasm, "I would have invited you to come in, Peter, but I see you have not waited for the invitation."

Peter deigned no reply; but walking forward, he clapped down on the oak slab a round handful of shillings and pence. "Count it, and see if it's all there," he said. . . .

"What's this for?" O'Bannon spoke in a tone of wounded astonishment.

"What do you suppose it's for? Didn't I hear you've been out collecting?"

"Well, you have had an advertisement running in the paper for some time."

"That's what it's for then! And what's more, I've got the money to pay for a better one, whenever you'll write it."

"Sit down, sit down, sit down!" O'Bannon jumped from his chair, hurried across the room, . . . emptied a pile of things on the floor, and dragged back a heavy oak stool. . . .

"Hold on!" cried Peter, laying a hand on his arm. "My advertisement first."

"As you please."

About twice as long as the other one." Instructed Peter.

"As you please." O'Bannon. . . took up a goose-quill, and drew a sheet of paper before him.

"My business is increasing," prompted Peter still further, with a puzzled look as to what should come next. "Put that in!"

"Of course," said O'Bannon. "I always put that in."

He was thinking impatiently about the ball and he wrote out something quickly and read it aloud.

"Mr. Peter Springle continues to carry on the blacksmith business opposite the Sign of the Indian Queen. Mr. Springle cannot be rivaled in his shoeing of horses. He keeps on hand a constant supply of axes, chains, and hoes, which he will sell at prices usually asked—!"

"Stop," interrupted Peter, who had sniffed a strange, delicious odour of personal praise in the second sentence. "You might say something more about me, before you bring in the axes."

"As you please."

"Mr. Peter Springle executes his work with satisfaction and despatch; his work is second to none in Kentucky; no one surpasses him; he is a noted horseshoer; he does nothing but shoe horses." He looked at Peter inquiringly.

"That sounds more like it," admitted Peter.

"Is that enough?"

"Oh, if that's all you can say!"

"Mr. Springle devotes himself entirely to the shoeing of fine horses; Mr. Springle does not injure fine horses, but shoes them all around with new shoes at one dollar for each horse!"

"Better," said Peter. "Only, don't say so much about the horses! Say more about—!"

"Mr. Springle is the greatest blacksmith that ever left New Jersey—!"

"Or that ever lived in New Jersey—!" James Lane Allen in "The Choir Invisible."

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

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**Judgment**  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
T HE command of Christ Jesus was, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

"Christian Science translates Mind, God, to mortals." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 22.) Also, "Christian Science brings to light Truth and its supremacy, universal harmony, the oneness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil." (Science and Health, p. 293.)

In the Scriptures the Hebrew word mishpat, in most cases translated judgment, is also rendered: ordinance, law, justice, and a score of other words of various shades of kindred meaning; all implying the operation of divine Mind or intelligence in the affairs of mankind to establish and maintain righteous and harmonious existence under the rule of Principle. In the Scriptures some other words suggesting the human concept of anger, fury, vengeance, recompense, and so forth, are translated judgment—all characteristic of the so-called carnal or mortal mind, which is altogether opposed to justice, and these statements tend to lead mortals into the false belief that God, good, could be and is the source of evil; which false belief would, if possible, reverse the truth, darken the understanding and thwart judgment. This false concept of God as the source of both good and evil was first voiced by a talking serpent, which was classified by Jesus of Nazareth as "a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

The human or mortal mind would, if possible, deceive the very elect, enthrone matter as something to be feared and obeyed, and substitute for righteous judgment the opinions of men based on sense testimony and the hypothesis that there is intelligence in matter; and that craftiness, erudition, and experience in human affairs are concomitants of judgment and necessary qualifications to empower one to discern between good and evil, Truth and error. Out of this false doctrine also arises what is called good judgment and bad judgment, the latter, however, being a contradiction in terms, for the simple reason that judgment, being of God, good, and having its source in Him, in whom is no evil, must necessarily partake of the nature and quality of Love, for "God is love." Therefore what is termed bad judgment claiming to proceed from a so-called evil or sordid mind is not judgment at all but error and should be so classified, because it is nothing and has no abiding place in divine Mind. Furthermore, such human or evil mind being "enmity against God," whatever it attempts to do in the direction of judging or administering justice, except as it is governed by Principle, is ignorance and injustice. Of this false sense of judgment Mrs. Eddy writes on page 293 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The manifestations of evil, which counterfeit divine justice, are called in the Scriptures, 'The anger of the Lord.' In reality, they show the self-destruction of error or matter and point to matter's opposite, the strength and permanency of Spirit."

Of Solomon it is written in the Scriptures, "The wisdom of God was in him, to do judgment." Judgment, therefore, is Spirit, God, reflected—the operation of divine Principle in which good is cognized as all that really exists, and separated from the false claim of evil, which Christ Jesus classified as, "a liar, and the father of it," thereby signifying its absolute nothingness. Understanding Spirit as all, the only creator and the source of all being, and creation as His reflection, Jesus, the most righteous Judge the world has ever known, refused to accept as true the testimony of the physical senses which bear witness to disease, sin, and death and proved their nothingness by demonstration in which the evidence was destroyed. He said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." At all times and under all circumstances he was impelled by Spirit. He said, "I can of mine own self do nothing; as I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." It is well to note carefully what he terms the basis of just judgment, "because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." Because He listened to the "still small voice" of Spirit and refused to be beguiled by the lying whisper of evil, selfishness, self-will, or animality he was able to detect and cast out every false claim of the physical senses, healing sickness, destroying sin, and raising the dead. As was said of him: "whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire."

This separation is not a recognition of evil as something to be destroyed or dealt with physically, but by seeing it as nothing—a self-constituted falsity. Its destruction, therefore, as a seeming reality, is as a sense of darkness which disappears in the presence of light. So evil fades into nothingness as the consciousness of God as All-in-all supplants false beliefs with spiritual understanding. This consciousness of God, which is true wisdom, is coming to mankind today through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as given in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other published writings of the same author, and through the Christian Science periodicals founded by her, which are the organs of this church.

Of her discovery, Mrs. Eddy writes,

we entered, through the large folding doors, our fine assembly rooms. All was noise and blaze and mob. I could neither see nor hear distinctly. A pleasant voice sounded near, it was Glenmoriston's; he was there with his wife, and his sisters, and her sisters, and their husbands and cousins, a whole generation of us. . . .

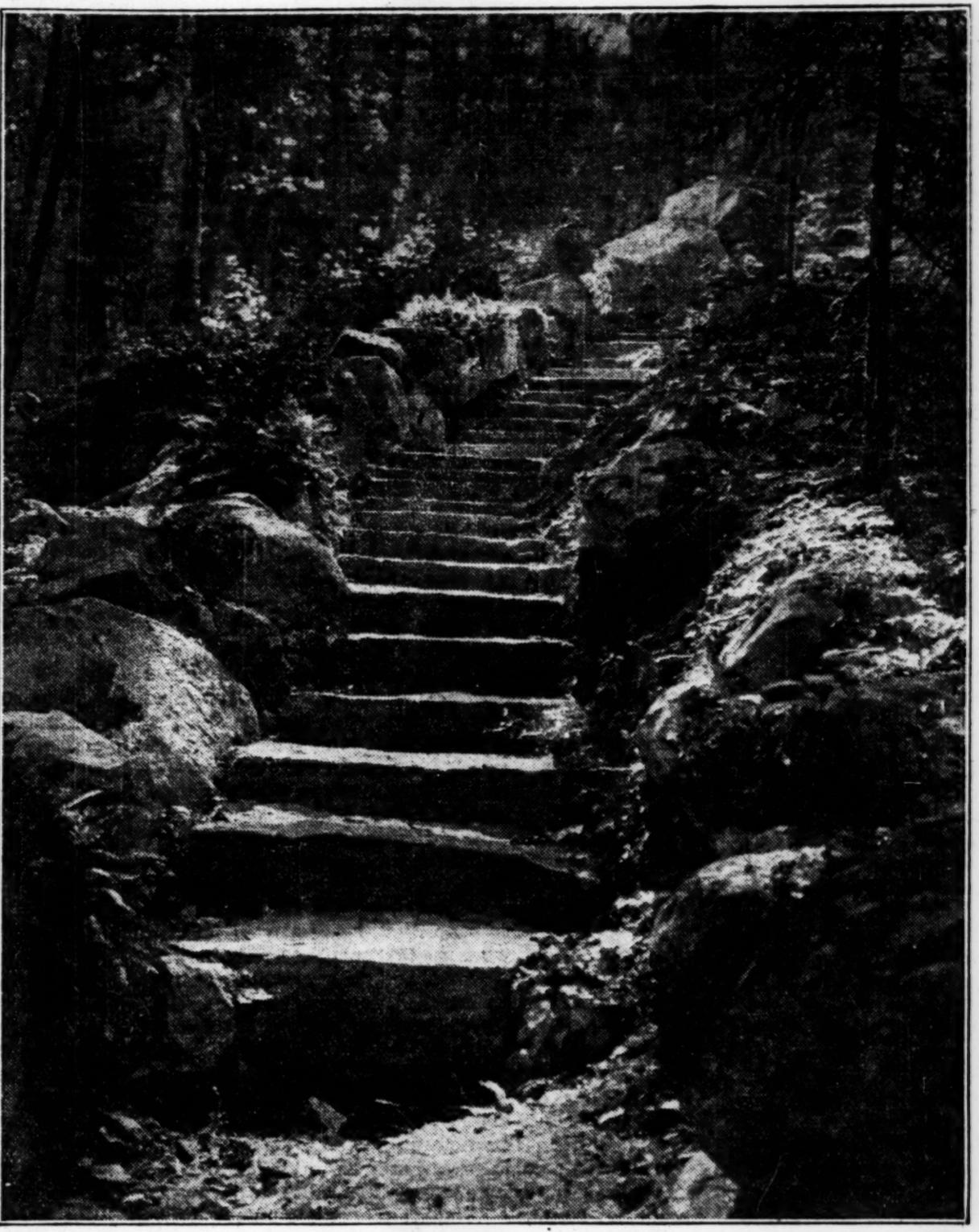
"And Jesus said, For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not might see; and that they which see might be made blind."

had set up their gilded vans. But as the music passed, everybody stopped to look up and listen. You could see that the old men felt their importance and enjoyed their success; they held themselves proudly. . . . And when there was a minute's interval, they made their excuses. "One doesn't really know what the tamarisks are on a damp morning like this—for the sky was overcast. If the sun were shining or the mistral blowing, then we could play! Allez!"

## Old Nuremberg

Nuremberg is gathered at the base of a sandstone rock, rising in the midst of a dry but fertile plain. The rock forms a prolonged and curved ridge, of which the concave side, at the highest point, is precipitous; the other slopes gradually to the plain. Fortified with wall and tower along its whole crest, and crowned with a stately castle, it defends the city—not with its precipitous side—but with its slope. The precipice is turned to the town. It wears no aspect of hostility towards the surrounding fields; the roads lead down into them by gentle descents from the gates. To the south and east the walls are on the level of the plain; within them, the city itself stands on two swells of hill, divided by a winding river. Its architecture has, however, been much overrated. The effect of the streets, so delightful to the eye of the passing traveler, depends chiefly on one appendage of the roof, namely, its warehouse windows. Every house, almost without exception, has at least one boldly opening dormer window, the roof of which sustains a pulley for raising goods; and the under part of this strong overhanging roof is always carved with a rich pattern, not of refined design, but effective. Among these comparatively modern structures are mingled, however, not unfrequently, others, crenulated at the angles, which are true Gothic of the fifteenth, some of the fourteenth, century; and the principal churches remain nearly as in Düren's time. Their Gothic is none of it good, not even rich (though the facades have their ornament so distributed as to give them a sufficiently elaborate effect at a distance); their size is diminutive; their interiors mean, rude, and ill-proportioned, wholly dependent for their interest on ingenious stone-cutting in corners, and finely-twisted ironwork; of these the mason's exercises are in the worst possible taste, possessing not even the merit of delicate execution; but the designs in metal are usually meritorious, and Fischer's shrine of St. Sebald is good, and may rank with Italian work.

Though, however, not comparable for an instant to any great Italian or French city, Nuremberg possesses one character peculiar to itself, that of a self-restrained, contented, quaint domesticity. It would have been vain to expect any first-rate painting, sculpture, or poetry, from the well-regulated community of merchants of small ware. But it is evident they were affectionate and trustworthy—that they had playful fancy and honorable pride. There is no exalted grandeur in their city, nor any deep beauty; but an imaginative homeliness, mingled with some elements of melancholy and power, and a few even of grace.—From "Modern Painters," by John Ruskin.



On Mt. Desert Island, Maine, a newly created national park

### Highland Society in 1814

The Northern Meeting was to all of our degree as important a gathering as was the Badenoch Tryst to our humbler acquaintance. . . . The Duchess of Gordon . . . had persuaded all the northern counties to come together once a year about the middle of October, and spend the better part of a week at Inverness. There were dinners and balls in the evenings; the mornings were devoted to visiting neighboring friends and the beautiful scenery abounding on all sides. She had always herself taken a large party there, and done her utmost to induce her friends to do likewise—stray English being particularly acceptable, as supposed admirers of our national beauties! while enacting the part of lords themselves. No one with equal energy had replaced her; still, the annual meeting went on, bringing many together who otherwise might not have become acquainted, renewing old intimacies, and sometimes obliterating old grudges.

New dresses had come for my decoration, and beautiful flowers chosen by dear Annie Grant. . . . There were white muslin with blue trimmings, shoes to match, and roses; white gauze, pink shoes and trimmings and hyacinths. . . . With what delight I stepped into the barouche which was to carry us to this scene of pleasure!

I had no fears about partners. Pitmain had set me quite at ease on that score. We went through the ford at Inverdrue, every one we met bidding us godspeed, and looking after us affectionately—for it was an era in the annals of the family, this coming out of Miss Grant—and we stopped at Aviemore to have a few pleasant words with Mrs. Mackenzie. It had been a beautiful drive so far, all along by the banks of the Spey, under the shade of the graceful birch-trees, the well-wooded rock of Craigallachie rising high above us to the left after we had crossed the river. . . .

We put up at Mr. Cooper's good house in Church Street, where we were made very welcome and very comfortable. . . . The next morning I was sent with some of the children to Castle Hill, a very pretty farm of Mr. Cooper's three miles from Inverness. . . .

Probably all young girls have felt once in their lives, at least, as I did, on mounting the broad, handsome staircase of the Northern Meeting rooms on my father's arm. The hall was well lit, the music sounded joyously, and my heart beat so high, it might have been seen to palpitate! My mother and I passed into a suite of waiting-rooms, where . . . Peggy Davidson's aunt attended to take care of the wraps, then rejoining my father

Eleanor. . . Charlotte Rose now Lady Burgoine, was very pretty and danced beautifully; but the beauties of the room, I thought, were the two Miss Duffs of Muirtown—tall graceful girls with a pensive air that made them very attractive. My next partner was Culduethel. . . . a fine, gay, good-natured, rattling young man. Then Lord Huntley in a reel vis-à-vis to his wife, then Sir Francis Mackenzie of Gairloch, then one or two of the Kinvara gentlemen, and all the rest of the evening Applecross—Mackenzie of Applecross. . . .

The mornings had hung heavy to many, but not to me. Most people lounged about the narrow ill-paved streets, paid each other visits, or congregated in our northern emporium of fashion, Mr. Urquhart the hairdresser's shop. My father took my mother, Mrs. Cooper, one of the girls, and me for charming drives in several directions; it was impossible to turn amiss, the whole surrounding scenery is so enchanting—"Memoirs of a Highland Lady" (ed. by Lady Strachey).

### The "Tambourinaires" of Provence

"From a distance first, but drawing nearer and nearer, we heard the strangest music we had ever listened to," relate J. and E. R. Pennell in "Play in Provence." "Shrill flute-like notes gave the tune, a dull drumming beat the accompaniment. It was not in the least like a fife-and-drum corps; it was not the music of an older generation renowned in American art, painted the crags and the shining waters and gave fanciful names to some of the picturesque places, such as Eagle Lake, the Beehive, Echo Lake, and the Porcupine Islands. The artists of a later generation do not find the landscape as interesting as did their comrades of an earlier school. It lacks "atmosphere." The typical Mount Desert day has a dry brilliancy which banishes the charm of mystery. The . . . sunshine is vivifying, but on these characteristic days there are no soft horizons or shadowy distances such as the modern artists prefer. Every outline is sharp and defined, every hue is emphasized. Never was there such a blue sea or such white sails or such sparkling whitecaps or such bright green trees. Only when the fog wreaths sail in from the sea, or a soft southerly haze occasionally shrouds the sharp horizons, do objects attain the relative values which nowadays tempt a painter.—George E. Street, "Mount Desert, a History."

"Wherever we walked we heard the old-fashioned airs shrilly piped. In the narrow streets small children joined hands and danced to the piping. In front of St. Trophime, and on the Lice, the wide, shady boulevard, market-women were driving hard, noisy bargains over their fruit, vegetables, and poultry, and traveling show

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Root and the Irreconcilables

It is interesting to observe that those Americans who felt sure that the presidential election would settle nothing with respect to the attitude of the United States on the question of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant are already finding their expectations fulfilled. In proportion as the question could not be clearly and definitely stated for the voters, there has been no definite mandate, and the whole situation now shows a tendency to assume practically the same aspects which it bore at the time of the Treaty failure in the Senate. Yet it is not quite the same. A new consideration of importance is provided in the overwhelming verdict of the voters to intrust the whole procedure to Republican hands. Long before the election the obstacle to its efficacy in the direction of a Treaty decision was seen to lie in the nature of the cleavage of opinion with respect to the Treaty and the League. This cleavage was not so much on party lines as it was on the lines separating compromisers and non-compromisers in both parties. Yet there was all the while a deep cross-cleavage of partisan feeling, intensified by the equipoise of voting strength in the Senate and by the approach of the political campaign. This cross-cleavage has now been almost eliminated by the election, and while the other rift remains, its effective range has been brought within the confines of a single party by the sweeping nature of Republican control. Union is as natural in any one party as disunion is for two. Thus the whole logic of the new situation, instead of making for continued division, should operate immediately and continuously in the direction of agreement.

Yet now, in the first aspects of the matter subsequent to the election, agreement within the Republican ranks would hardly seem to promise greater ease of accomplishment than when involving direct partisan opposition. The task before the Republicans, as the initial discussions now current in the press are making clear, is to choose between the views of the Honorable Elihu Root, who has had experience both as a Senator and as Secretary of State, and the views of Senator Borah and Senator Johnson. But Mr. Root is now known to be definitely in favor of saving the League of Nations, in a large measure as it already stands drafted, whereas Senator Borah and Senator Johnson, long designated as "irreconcilable" in their opposition to the League, are leaving no stone unturned to show themselves as irreconcilable now as they were in the wildest moments of the political campaign. It is not strange, therefore, that the Republican tendency to put forward the name of Mr. Root as the Republican most likely to be designated by the incoming President for the important place at the head of the State Department, is being countered by hints of adverse opinion within the party, intimating that the Senate group that is expected to be influential in the new administration have gone too far in the direction of wiping out the Treaty with the Covenant, as now drafted, to favor acceptance of it even with the modifications for which Mr. Root clearly stands.

But there is no denying the impressiveness of Mr. Root's attitude. It is all the more striking as having been stated to Senator Harding in the midst of the campaign, obviously in response to an inquiry by the Republican managers, with a view to prevent their campaign oratory from wrecking itself upon the rock of a too absolute refutation of the League and Covenant. Mr. Root's statement was unequivocal. In the light of all his knowledge of international law, and of his personal experience in dealing with the Hague Tribunal and the Hague idea as applied to the Versailles Treaty, he told Senator Harding that "a new deal, abandoning the Treaty of Versailles, is impossible." He even went so far as to say that to attempt it would be "to bring chaos, and an entire loss of results of the war, and general disaster involving the United States." He said that it would be "very unwise to declare the League dead," and this for the very good reason that such a declaration "would not be true." His advice, obviously inspired by his knowledge of the law and his loyalty to the Republican Party, was that "the only possible course is to keep the Treaty, modifying it to meet the requirements of the Senate reservations and the Chicago platform, and probably in some other respects," which "must be determined at the time in conference with the other parties . . . because conditions next March are necessarily uncertain." Obviously Mr. Root's study of the Treaty situation, and his contacts in Europe during the drafting of the Hague court plan, had not caused him to modify, in any way, his support of the Treaty and Covenant, which he expressed in June, 1919, in a letter to the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and in his letter of March 29, 1919, to Will H. Hays, of the Republican National Committee. At that time, while convinced that there should be important amendments to the Covenant, protective of United States interests, he felt nevertheless that the Covenant included "a great deal of high value that the world ought not to lose," and he expressed the wish that the peace terms and the League of Nations Covenant might be separated, so that the details of the Covenant might be considered by the people of the country without coercion by the necessities of a speedy peace. Whether or no Mr. Root's views changed appreciably thereafter, his declaration for the League in the Harding dispatch of last August seems considerably more emphatic than it was in the letters just referred to.

So it appears that, whatever the President-elect may do about naming a man for the most important position in his new cabinet, his action may be expected to disclose, more definitely than has heretofore appeared, just how far the President-elect himself is prepared to go in saving the Versailles Treaty. He has declared that he would propose a resolution of peace, as an immediate means of

getting rid of the activities and regulations that hold over from the war. As for anything beyond that, by the "irreconcilables" he has been understood to have definitely turned his back upon the League Covenant, just as by pro-League Republicans, like Mr. Taft and Mr. Hoover, he has been understood to favor the League Covenant with reservations. There appears to be no obligation on the President-elect to place Mr. Root again at the head of the State Department. On the other hand, it seems incredible that the opinions of a jurist of his standing, both within and without the councils of the Republican Party, should no longer have a considerable weight in determining Republican procedure.

### Mr. Venisilos States His Case

THE most outstanding feature of Mr. Venisilos' career as a statesman has ever been, it may be ventured, his fearlessness. It is not a common virtue amongst statesmen. Of recklessness there is plenty; of dogged obstinacy more than enough; but of that courage which, in times of stress and crisis, disposes a man to take a course which runs counter to the wishes and judgment of friends and enemies alike, because he is convinced that it is nearest right, there is none too much. Mr. Venisilos possesses this courage to a remarkable degree, and again and again in the course of his long and laborious career as a statesman, it has prompted him to actions which have amazed the world alike for their daring and their genius.

To those who could catch no glimpse of the great and righteous purpose underlying the Greek Premier's statesmanship he has always been something of an enigma. They could not understand, for instance, why the man who had braved the wrath of King George of Greece, in 1890, by rebelling against the autocratic rule of his son, Prince George, in Crete, should have upheld the King and his house against the wishes of the great majority of his own supporters when he was called to Athens and endowed with almost autocratic power, ten years later. Mr. Venisilos' action on that occasion was typical. What Greece needed was reform, not revolution. The call of the hour was to build up and not to pull down. The army, the navy, the currency, education, agriculture all demanded a great united, constructive effort, and so Mr. Venisilos, counting past grudges the most utter irrelevances, insisted on supporting the crown. To this end, in spite of their opposition, he demanded the help of his friends, and, when the first surprise had been dissipated, he got what he wanted and the situation was saved.

Again and again, since then, Mr. Venisilos has saved Greece from herself or from those whose leadership, if followed, would undoubtedly have led to disaster. In this work he has always borne patiently with opponents. Inspired by one desire, the welfare of Greece, he has always been ready and willing to give others credit for the same desire. The moment, however, he saw, beyond a possibility of doubt, that those who differed from him were bent on pursuing a course inimical to their country, he did not hesitate. Whether it was the humblest civil servant or the King himself made no difference. Thus it was that, in the early days of the war, he labored faithfully with King Constantine, seeking to win him from the policy which, later on, brought about his overthrow. He endured patiently all manner of high-handed treatment and exasperating opposition, as long as he could see any hope at all of saving the situation without sacrificing the King. As soon, however, as he saw that this could not be done, he acted, and the diplomatic world was astonished one morning, in the March of 1915, by the publication, in an Athens paper, of Mr. Venisilos' now famous "Memorandum to the King." Eighteen months later, Mr. Venisilos was at Salonika, and the great cleavage in the nation definitely obtained.

Now this cleavage was, of course, bridged over when King Constantine was finally banished, in 1917, but Mr. Venisilos, knowing the truth as probably no one else knows it, has never allowed himself to become blind to the fact that what caused the cleavage in 1916 was Constantine and his pro-German court, and that to rehabilitate that influence would be to invite the consummation of those disasters so narrowly averted three years ago. Mr. Venisilos is, therefore, utterly and irrevocably opposed to the return of King Constantine to the throne of Greece. He has, in the past, expressed himself to this effect on many occasions, with generous restraint, as far as Constantine and his consort were concerned. Constantine, however, by his shameless intrigues has shown himself quite unworthy of any consideration, and so, within the last few days, Mr. Venisilos, as all who knew him must have seen was inevitable, has "stated his case."

The Greek Premier's arraignment of Constantine, as recorded in recent dispatches from Athens, is a document likely to become historic. Having set out to do this necessary work, he does it thoroughly. He does not spare the man who did not hesitate to sacrifice Greece to the attainment of his own ends. Step by step, he traces the sorry story of intrigue, and then sums up the matter with the emphatic statement, "The return of the ex-King is impossible." The Greek people, Mr. Venisilos insists, cannot accept a king without dignity. During the world war, he says, ancient and glorious thrones were seen to crumble, but whilst the Kaiser, whose family created Prussia, is resigned to his fate, leaving his country to recover from the wounds it received from his policy, the deposed King does not cease to foment in Greece seditions and conspiracies, and has not imposed silence on his pretensions even during the recent supreme days in the history of the dynasty. "This conduct," Mr. Venisilos adds, "inspires an immeasurable disgust in the Greek people."

What the effect of this statement will be, coming as it does within a few days of the elections, it is impossible to say. That it will consolidate the opposition of the Royalists goes without saying, but, on the other hand, it will, it may be ventured, effectively prevent any sudden wave of sentiment betraying the Greek people as a whole into a desire to give the former King a "second chance." Mr. Venisilos himself is well satisfied as to how King Constantine would use this second chance. He no more believes that the exile in Switzerland has lost faith in absolutism than he believes that the exile in Holland has

lost faith in it. On the contrary, he is convinced that Constantine's return would be the signal for the inauguration of an attempt to bind Greece in the shackles of the old Prussian school, and so, as far as he himself is concerned, he will have none of it. All the indications are that the result of the elections to be held throughout Greece, on Sunday next, will show the Greek people overwhelmingly of the same opinion.

### The Plumage Bill in Great Britain

IN THE early part of the present year, a bill came before the British Parliament designed to put an end, once and for all, to the traffic in the plumage of wild birds. It was called the Plumage Bill, and it was, on all hands, assured of the strongest support. It had the approval of the government. It was indorsed by all sections of the press. Liberals, Conservatives and Labor men united in a desire to see it become law; whilst educated women and the more respectable portion of the drapery trade were emphatic in their approbation. In spite of this very general approval, however, those of its supporters who had made anything like a close study of the conditions surrounding the traffic recognized very clearly that the most determined and unscrupulous attempt would be made, both in Parliament and out of it, either to prevent the passage of the bill or to secure such amendments as would render it practically valueless as a protective measure. It was recognized that those engaged in the plumage traffic were, in the United Kingdom, fighting, if not in their last ditch, certainly along one of the remotest lines of defense. With Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India and other parts of the British Commonwealth, to say nothing of the United States, closed against them, the "open port of London" was all that stood between their trade and virtual extinction.

The supporters of the Plumage Bill were well aware, therefore, that no amount of apparent approval for the measure would justify any relaxation of effort or any tendency to take matters for granted, and it was to provide against the possibility of anything of this kind that what was known as the Plumage Bill Group was formed in London about a year ago. Every effort was made to secure the safe passage of the bill, but, on the second reading in the House of Commons, the small interested group of those opposing the measure succeeded in "talking it out." This meant, of course, that it was shelved for another session.

The Plumage Bill, however, is one of those measures the ultimate passage of which is inevitable. It is to come up again this session, and, a short time ago, there appeared in The Times of London a letter, signed by twenty-five representative men and women, bespeaking for the measure a still greater exhibition of that public support which must ultimately carry it through to the statute book. As has been said, the signatories of the letter were representative. There were members of Parliament, like Lady Astor and C. E. Hobhouse; journalists, like J. L. Garvin; authors, like Thomas Hardy; Labor leaders, like Arthur Henderson; churchmen, like Dean Inge and Bishop Welldon, and so on. They expressed the earnest hope that, during the present session, the bill would be taken through its remaining stages, and they asked "Parliament, the public, and the press to take such steps as may be necessary to secure this end." "The need for the bill," the letter declares, "is many years overdue, and it is imperative that it should become law at the earliest possible moment, in order to preserve the wild birds of the world, and to remove from England the scandal of this undesirable trade in their destruction merely for the sake of fashion." There is really nothing that can be usefully added to such an appeal. All decent-minded men and women are opposed to this traffic, as they are to the barbarous fashion which renders it possible.

### Torchlight Effects

YEARS hence, when present customs have come to be looked back upon as representative of the good old times that were, somebody will be saying, of this political campaign through which we have just been passing. "Oh, yes. The Harding-Cox fight. That sure was some campaign, wasn't it? Let's see: that was the year when they first used electric lights for torches in the torchlight parades." For although this great contest has witnessed a revival of the evening parades that are reminiscent of the lively campaigns of cruder times, the parades in the biggest spectacle of the Harding-Cox contest were strictly up to date in their equipment. No kerosene for them. No smudge and smell and soot, such as to necessitate the wearing of oil-cloth capes, or even old clothes. No, sir. Instead, electricity! Clean little glow-lamps at the tips of short staffs, from each of which hung a small copy of the Stars and Stripes. They might not have been as picturesque as kerosene torches, but then, they were so modern! In an electric age, who could expect the most up-to-date city of the country to allow even a revived torchlight show to be staged with kerosene?

And even for the picturesque effect the electric bulbs may have been well enough. For it is altogether a different matter to make a show with a torchlight procession nowadays from what it was in the days when such processions were in their prime. The processions of those days had some chance. They could produce an effect with such lights as they carried, simply because lights of every kind were less numerous. Then there were no high-hung arc lamps for the streets and squares, no "flood-lights," no "white way" effects, no flaring shop windows pouring their radiance into streets and avenues already glowing almost as at noon. No. There were only sputtering oil or gas lamps for the streets, and nothing much better for the shops; the best of lights were always yellow and smoky, without even a "mantle burner" to give brilliancy. Torchlight parades in those days could make their presence felt. Where they moved darkness was for the moment put to rout. If there was anything of symbolism in their show it was not endangered by the general setting. If the parade was to be, for anybody, symbolic of political light spreading over the community to dispel political darkness, that symbolism was not swallowed up in the

flood of private light from somebody's shop windows, or lost in any official glare produced by street-lighting experts.

Perhaps all this has a meaning. Perhaps it means that the torchlight parade of the old days cannot ever be really revived any more than those days can really come back again. Try as we may to surprise our sophisticated electric cities by old-fashioned parades of marchers carrying lights, the effect is very much like that produced by exhibiting an old-fashioned kerosene lamp in an electrically lighted drawing room. If the politicians of the future seek to attract attention after the manner of torchlight parades no doubt they will have to take the cue from this year's innovation and make the whole show electric. Even then, if their effort is to be really successful, they may have to turn off the street lights and get the shopkeepers to draw their window shades!

### Editorial Notes

THE retailing of scandals and domestic problems in the published memoirs of authors who have enjoyed the friendship or hospitality of their victims, is a product of the modern manner which would distinctly be honored more in the breach than the observance. When, for instance, Mrs. Asquith decides to take the readers of the newspapers into her confidence in the matter of her love affairs and her linen she suits her own taste, and it is open to her readers to go on to the next Sunday's installment or to avoid that column for the future. When, however, it comes to descanting on the linen and the gravy of your neighbors, and doing this without even personal knowledge, as in her appalling and unjustified Stevenson revelations, then it has to be said, quite unlike Paul Pry, Mrs. Asquith does intrude.

MUCH virtue about your "if"! But the provocative "if" which has been started over the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence-to-tidewater project might very well have been omitted. Every one remembers that persisting "if," which for years held up the Channel tunnel plan, the Panama "if," the Suez "if," and the very justifiable "if" about the Kiel Canal. And now comes this St. Lawrence channel "If," with a capital "I," if you please. It may be put like this: If ever there were trouble between the Americans and the British, the new through waterway might admit the British Navy into the Lakes in order to destroy American cities. Of course the reply that naturally comes to one's lips is that the canals and locks of the system can easily be destroyed by gun fire from the American side. But why an "if" at all? Had anyone ever seriously thought of trouble between the contiguous nations, the proud boast of a gunless boundary from ocean to ocean would have been ended long ago.

THE women did it. They voted dry. The state which has suffered the liquor interests' threat to make it as wet as the Atlantic Ocean will now be redeemed, by the will of the people who unquestionably voted dry when they swept a Republican Legislature into office. It was a great dry victory." Such was the comment made recently by Mr. Wilson, assistant-superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, on the result of the election in New Jersey. In view of the fact that the Republicans were pledged in their platform to an enforcement of the Volstead Act, Mr. Wilson's interpretation of the recent Republican landslide as a "great dry victory" is certainly justified. No doubt one of the first acts of the new dry Legislature will be to repeal the quite meaningless 3.50 per cent beer bill, passed with the help of Governor Edwards at the last session.

HOW extremes meet, to be sure! Nicholas Lenine, just before the invasion of Poland, declared that he was marching to meet the proletariat of Europe. Mr. Thiers, years before, with Tzarist Russia before his mind's eye, wrote: "When the Russian colossus shall have one foot on the Dardanelles and the other on The Sound, the Old World will have been reduced to servitude, and freedom will have fled to America." Well, neither declaration has proved to be prophetic, though both régimes have had in view the same object of appropriating as much of the rest of the world as could be grabbed! Evidently scratching the Russian bear still produces about the same results.

HOW would you like to buy a saucepan of John Galsworthy, a package of prunes from Professor Gilbert Murray, or some bread and cheese or a candle from the Poet-Laureate of England, Dr. Robert Bridges? It would not be a strange occurrence at all, if one were to visit a certain small shop at Boar's Hill, near Oxford, England, kept by two women who supply all sorts of necessities to the community of literary and other distinguished folk living there. So popular is the shop, which is a sort of dictionary of its kind, that the literary and other distinguished folk themselves, coming to buy when trade is brisk, sometimes stop to help the proprietors serve other customers.

LET me declare without any possibility of misunderstanding, the British Government will welcome the co-operation of the Government of the United States in dealing with the problems of the East and West, and that, so far as trade is concerned, it stands today by its old policy of "fair trade and equal opportunity." So said Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, in Minneapolis, recently. Sir Auckland's known objection to what he would himself describe as a "hands-across-the-sea speech" renders such a declaration all the more forcible and convincing.

A GOOD many towns and hamlets in the French war area have been "adopted" by different communities among the Allies. Now comes the news that South Africa has bought French terrain outright. General Smuts' government actually holds the title deeds to Delville Wood, which has a touch of sacredness to the South Africans. If things go on like this, who knows but what, in a century or two, another Joan of Arc may arise to put the foreigners out of France and win back the precious soil of France for the French!